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DoJ weighs costs, technology in plans for gun-sales controls

As part of an effort to restrict firearms purchases by convicted felons, the Justice Department has submitted several proposals to Congress, including the issuance of personal "smart cards" that would provide gun dealers with criminal data on those seeking to buy weapons.

The cards are just one of several proposals outlined in a report submitted to Congress on June 26 by the Justice Department, which was charged with formulating firearms-control approaches under an amendment to the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. Other methods currently under study by the Justice Department, which must make a formal recommendation by Nov. 18, include issuing ID cards to gun owners, setting up a toll-free 800-number gun dealers could call to obtain criminal data on gun purchasers, or installing high-tech fingerprint scanners in gun stores.

Following is an outline of methods being reviewed by the Justice Department:

¶ Toll-free Telephone Number: Gun dealers could call an 800-number linked with states' criminal records repositories to determine a gun purchaser's criminal history. If no such records are found, the dealer would be notified over the phone and could then proceed with the sale. If a criminal record appears, the purchaser could pursue the sale by undergoing a fingerprint check by state law enforcement officials. Those cleared through this method would be issued a "certificate to purchase," valid for up to one year. Start-up costs for this approach are estimated at \$36 million to \$44 million; annual costs range from \$53 million to \$70 million.

¶ Firearm Owner's Identification Card (FOID): All prospective firearms purchasers would

undergo a fingerprint-based clearance process. Upon approval, which could take up to four to six weeks, states would issue a "firearm owner's identification card," valid for up to three years. The cards would be presented each time a firearms purchase is made. Cost estimates range from \$148 million to \$153 million for start-up; annual costs range from \$136 million to \$161 million.

¶ Computerized Access to Criminal Records: This would replace the 800-number with a computer terminal that would allow gun dealers access to criminal records repositories and transmit approvals and denials. Access by touch-tone phone is also under consideration. No costs estimates were given in the report.

¶ Live Scan of Fingerprints: Gun dealers would take fingerprints from prospective firearms purchasers. The fingerprints would be digitized for transmission to criminal records repositories. Cost estimates, which range from \$9 billion to \$27 billion for start-up and \$3 billion to \$8 billion for annual operating expenses, make this the most expensive method under review.

¶ Biometric Identification Card: This could be an added feature of the 800-number telephone check. The gun dealer would compare a single fingerprint with digitized information from a biometrically based ID card issued by the state. Cost estimates are \$198 million to \$368 million for start-up, and annual costs of \$102 million to \$168 million.

¶ Live Scan of Fingerprints by Local Law Enforcement Agencies/Biometric Check by Dealers: Under this method, which combines elements of prior approval

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The great unveiling

Hints of Bennett's anti-drug plan suggest more emphasis on street-level enforcement

Although the anti-drug strategy formulated by national drug-control policy director William J. Bennett is officially under wraps until Sept. 5, Administration sources have been supplying the public with hints of what to expect when the months-in-the-making plan is unveiled.

President Bush, speaking at an Aug. 15 news conference, said the plan is "balanced, decisive, effective and achievable, and it will target all aspects of the problem."

Bush did not go into specifics about the plan formulated by the Office of National Drug Control Policy, but one thing is clear: It will be expensive. Bennett reportedly has asked the Administration to spend at least \$1 billion more than the \$5.96 billion Bush has proposed for drug programs for fiscal year 1990, which starts Oct. 1.

"We will have to do some reallocation of resources. There's no question about that," Bush said.

Stressing Local Enforcement

Bennett's plan will reportedly endorse doubling the amount of money spent for local law enforcement, which will be used to flush drug dealers out of inner-city neighborhoods. Less emphasis

will be put on border interdiction programs, which had been a hallmark of former President Ronald Reagan's anti-drug campaign. The plan is also likely to call for doubling the appropriations for treatment programs and increased spending on drug-abuse education and prevention efforts.

One of the aims of the plan is to cut drug use in the United States by 50 percent within 10 years. Casual drug users will be targeted by the Bush Administration's anti-drug strategy, which will recommend stricter penalties for students and workers using drugs in schools or workplaces.

The involvement of the military in the drug war was a matter of contention between Administration officials. An agreement appears to have been reached to send military advisers to drug-producing nations, particularly those in South America, to help coordinate eradication programs. An increase in U.S. economic aid to stem the countries' dependence on the narcotics trade is also reportedly part of the strategy.

Intelligence Center Dropped

Despite the recent escalation of anti-drug efforts in Colombia, however — efforts spurred by the assassination of a leading

presidential candidate in that country — President Bush has reaffirmed that the U.S. does not intend to send combat troops into South America to help drug-eradication and enforcement efforts there.

Bennett's anti-drug strategy had proposed the establishment of an intelligence center to coordinate interagency efforts against drugs, but that provision now appears to have been dropped under pressure from the Justice Department, which felt such a center might infringe upon the authority of Attorney General Dick Thornburgh.

Harri Kramer, a drug policy specialist at the Justice Department, told the New York Times that the agency wanted to "make sure that the Attorney General's rightful place as the nation's chief law enforcement official is recognized and taken into account."

Also said to have been dropped was a proposal requiring states to revoke the driver's licenses of convicted drug users, or face the loss of Federal highway maintenance funds. However, the strategy will use Federal spending as a lever to force states and localities to tighten laws against

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The corps of the matter:

The Police Corps rides again

Against a backdrop of rising reports of violent crime and a dearth of qualified police applicants, support appears strong for proposed legislation to set up a Federally funded Police Corps program that would provide loans to college students who pledge four years of police service after graduation.

It's not a new idea — similar proposals have been offered in numerous jurisdictions nationwide since the early 1980's — but with the nation reeling from an unprecedented surge in the crime rate and recent declines in police manpower levels, proponents both inside and outside Congress feel the national climate is ripe for the implementation of such a program.

Senators Arlen Specter (R.-Pa.) and Jim Sasser (D.-Tenn.) introduced legislation in the Senate on July 12 that would provide for setting up the Police Corps program. Companion legislation has been introduced in the House by Representatives Robert Dornan

(R.-Calif.) and Barney Frank (D.-Mass.), and both versions are said to enjoy widespread bipartisan support.

40-Percent Manpower Boost

The legislation, if enacted, would provide loans to college students who, during their junior year, would attend a 16-week training course aimed at preparing them for four years of police service in the jurisdiction to which they are assigned. At least 25,000 college freshmen would be targeted for participation in the program. These students would receive a Federally guaranteed loan of \$10,000 to offset college expenses. At the completion of their post-graduate police service, the loans would be forgiven by the Government.

The bills' sponsors say the proposal could add up to 100,000 Police Corps graduates to the ranks of the nation's 250,000 patrol officers — a 40-percent increase. The program could cost up to \$1 billion a year to finance.

Dan McKenna, a spokesman for Specter, told LEN that the Senator feels "the climate is better now for the enactment of this kind of legislation, that there's a more pressing need for help for the nation's police departments" which are hurt by rising crime and decreasing manpower.

Architects' Imprint

As with the original Police Corps proposals offered in the early 1980's, the new plan bears the imprint of attorney Adam Walinsky and Jonathan Rubinstein, director of research for the Center for Research on Institutions and Social Policies.

Rubinstein, who conducted an eight-state feasibility study of the concept in 1983 for the National Institute of Justice, and Walinsky are generally considered to be the architects of the Police Corps concept and have aided those putting together the new proposal.

The Congressional bills differ
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What They Are Saying:

"We will have to do some reallocation of resources. There's no question about that."

President Bush, speaking at an Aug. 15 news conference, on the fiscal implications of drug czar William Bennett's forthcoming strategy outline. (1:3)

Around the Nation

Northeast

MAINE — U.S. Attorney Richard Cohen says sheriffs and drug enforcement officials from Penobscot and Piscataquis counties are focusing on 200 isolated air strips and lakes for drug drops due to a shift in cocaine smuggling from southern counties.

NEW YORK — A poll by New York Newsday, published last month, says 8 out of 10 New York City residents want more police on the beat, and 7 out of 10 would pay higher taxes for it. Sixty percent of those polled said police should be required to live in the city. [See below.]

The state's major-crime rate was up by 6.4 percent in 1988 over the previous year, according to statistics issued Aug. 9. The increase was fueled by a 9.4-percent rise in reported crime in New York City. "accounting for 91 percent of the statewide increase in reported crime," according to state Director of Criminal Justice John Poklemha. New York City police are said to be arresting nearly the same number of people for felony drug crimes as they are for violent crimes such as rape, murder and assault.

Crime on the New York City subways is rising to record levels, with felonies up by nearly 14 percent in the first six months of 1989, according to Transit Authority figures obtained by the New York Daily News. Of the more than 7,700 recorded felonies, nearly half were robberies, which increased by 18.8 percent to a total of 3,660 during the first half of 1989, compared to 3,081 during the same period in 1988.

Gov. Mario M. Cuomo and New York City Mayor Edward I. Koch have reportedly agreed to propose legislation that would create a "superfund" to pay for the hiring of 4,000 more city police officers. Koch said about \$250 million to \$300 million a year would be needed for the enhanced hiring program. Possible sources for the funds include increased taxes on alcohol and cigarettes and surcharges on various city taxes, including business taxes and the income tax.

Southeast

ARKANSAS — The Grant County Quorum Court has named Cary Clark Sr. as the county's new sheriff, succeeding Robert Shepherd, who was appointed as the state's drug czar by Gov. Bill Clinton. Clark had been Shepherd's chief deputy.

As of Sept. 1, drug tests are required for all State Police applicants. The American Civil Liberties Union said it won't challenge the new policy despite its opposition to mandatory drug-testing.

GEORGIA — Savannah police are seeking a man who shot and killed Officer Mark MacPhail when he tried to break up a fight at a local Burger King Aug. 19 while off duty in uniform. MacPhail, 27, is the first city police officer slain since 1981.

LOUISIANA — In a move aimed at deterring crack-related crime, off-duty New Orleans will patrol the city's three most dangerous housing projects for three months. City officials say they'll seek Federal funding to extend the program if it succeeds.

SOUTH CAROLINA — The state's chapter of Mothers Against Drunk Driving is pushing for legislation that would keep motorists who fail blood-alcohol tests from driving. Under current law, the state can suspend for 90 days the license of anyone who refuses to be tested, but those who agree to testing keep their licenses whether they pass or fail.

TENNESSEE — H. L. Chiles, a career chaplain with the Shelby County Sheriff's Department and the Memphis Police Department, was elected president of the International Conference of Police Chaplains at the group's annual training seminar in July. Chiles succeeds Dennis Whitaker, a chaplain with the Charlotte, N.C., Police Department.

The Bristol City Council voted last month to fire Police Chief Tom Brockman, who has been indicted in Ohio on theft charges. Melvin Doty is serving as interim police chief.

Midwest

ILLINOIS — Two Cook County sheriff's officers were suspended Aug. 18 amid allegations that the Sheriff's Department had suppressed investigations of murders and internal corruption for years. Lieut. William H. Martin and Deputy Larry Geanes, who are accused of participating in a 1986 robbery of a suburban drug dealer, were suspended by Sheriff James O'Grady as the Chicago Tribune prepared to print an article saying that the sheriff's officers have concealed evidence, thwarted efforts to interview witnesses, and hidden their own relationships with suspects and victims in murder investigations dating back 15 years.

East St. Louis police say violence by drug dealers is responsible for the soaring homicide toll in the city. Sixteen

slayings in a six-week span pushed the murder total to 41 by mid-August, compared to 54 in all of 1988.

Convicted cocaine dealer Rev. Joseph L. Davis faces maximum penalties of two life terms and \$7 million in fines unless he cooperates with an investigation into charges that two unidentified Southern Illinois mayors engaged in drug activities. Sentencing for Davis is set for Sept. 29.

A Chicago police sergeants' group is seeking a Federal probe into charges of favoritism and cheating on a 1987 promotional exam. The group says city officials rigged parts of the exam so that favored candidates won promotion to lieutenant. Mayor Richard Daley said he'll review the group's charges, and called for outsiders to oversee exams.

KENTUCKY — A State Police report says alcohol was a factor in 389 of 840 fatal traffic accidents in the state last year. Ninety percent of those killed were not wearing seat belts.

MICHIGAN — Off-duty Detroit police officer Jodie Earl Gray, who was due to enter a substance-abuse program, was fatally shot last month in front of a suspected crack house. Fellow officers say Gray was trying to trade his handgun for drugs.

OHIO — The Columbus Dispatch reported last month that Franklin County Sheriff Earl Smith has secretly recorded conversations with deputies, civilians and criminal defendants in his office since 1985. Smith said the taping system has been disconnected.

WEST VIRGINIA — Raleigh County Sheriff R. Michael Mangum has ordered his deputies to take a defensive-driving course and obey the speed limit when answering most calls, following three squad-car crashes in three weeks.

Plains States

IOWA — Janesville police are trying to rent a car for use while awaiting a new patrol cruiser. The town's only squad car was wrecked in a collision with a woman who was subsequently charged with driving while intoxicated.

KANSAS — Darryl L. Lewis, 19, has been charged with first-degree murder in the death of Kansas City police officer Jeff Young, 29, who was run over nine months ago and died Aug. 1.

MINNESOTA — The penalty for a first offense of selling cocaine increased Aug. 1 from two years to seven. The penalties for murder, rape, and habitual offenders also

increased under new laws taking effect.

MISSOURI — St. Louis officials suspect that 40 members of the Los Angeles-based Crips and Bloods gangs have moved into the area and set up drug operations. Gang connections are being explored in three drug-related homicides this year.

NEBRASKA — Police Chief Gail Gade of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln retired last month after a 43-year law enforcement career that began while he was on the school's football team.

NORTH DAKOTA — The state's drug enforcement agency plans to hire three undercover agents to fill two vacancies and bring the total personnel strength up to 10.

The state's only halfway house for women with drug dependencies closed in early August after 11 months of operation. A coordinator for the Dickinson-based facility said the program was not self-supporting and the board did not want to rely on grants.

WYOMING — Carbon County is pulling out of the year-old Central Wyoming Drug Enforcement Task Force and withdrawing the deputy assigned to the group. Sheriff Don Sherrod said the needs of the county and smaller towns are being ignored.

Southwest

ARIZONA — Pima County sheriff's deputies last month seized 842 pounds of cocaine in one of the largest seizures ever in the area. Miguel Cota, a 32-year-old Mexican, was arrested and ordered held without bail. A second suspect fled and is being sought.

The state Department of Public Safety will soon be getting help with emergency medical helicopter service, when the University Medical Center in Tucson inaugurates service in October. The regional DPS chopper logged 1,200 flights in 1988.

COLORADO — The Denver Police Department, which is seeking to double the size of its 10-member chaplain corps, has begun conducting background checks on 26 clergy members who have applied for volunteer positions as chaplains.

NEW MEXICO — Torrance County Sheriff Gary Watts, who was indicted May 31 on larceny and conspiracy charges, resumed his duties last month after refusing to testify before a grand jury. Watts cited Fifth Amendment protections against self-incrimination in refusing to testify.

TEXAS — Gov. Bill Clements signed anti-crime measures Aug. 2 that include expanded authority for the state to seize criminals' property. Previously, law enforcement officials could only seize property used in the commission of drug crimes or bought with the proceeds of crime.

Far West

CALIFORNIA — A Long Beach City Council committee last month approved a measure that would establish a police review board. The proposal is expected to go before voters next April.

San Francisco Police Chief Frank Jordan said last month that a new task force, aided by the FBI, will investigate all attacks against homosexuals. The move was spurred by an attack on a lesbian minister by skinheads.

A Ventura County Superior Court judge ruled Aug. 7 that genetic evidence is admissible as evidence in a criminal trial. The ruling by Judge Lawrence Storch marks the first time a California court has allowed the use of DNA profiling in criminal proceedings.

Homeless people in Santa Barbara have formed a neighborhood watch program in response to an unknown assailant who has been spiking wine bottles with shards of glass and leaving them in areas frequented by the homeless. Thirty-two adulterated bottles were found.

HAWAII — Police and health officials say the use of hard drugs is up on the island of Lanai, noting a change in the type of people who come to the resort island that was once known mostly for its rural pineapple farms.

IDAHO — A study by the state Transportation Department has found a 73-percent reduction in alcohol-related accidents by 19-year-old drivers during the last six months of 1988, compared to the same period in 1987. Officials give credit to the 1987 law raising the drinking age from 19 to 21.

A hearing officer last month upheld the May firing of Canyon County jail deputy Scot Schlader. He and two companions were accused of waking and threatening inmates during a drunken "early morning frolic."

WASHINGTON — Troy Douglas Jackson, 23, has been charged in the July 31 fatal stabbing of Zeke, a Tacoma police dog who has helped make 200 arrests and once saved his handler's life during four years on the force. Jackson was also charged with assaulting two officers.

Seattle cops boot racism from their midst

A veteran Seattle police officer was forced to resign from the board of the Seattle Police Officers Guild last month after a "blatantly racist" letter he wrote to a black King County Councilman was made public.

Officer Bill Wald turned in his resignation from the board of directors on Aug. 4, shortly after the guild learned of the remarks contained in a letter to Councilman Ron Sims, said the guild's president, Robert Shilling.

Wald, a 24-year police veteran who is currently on stress-related medical leave from the Seattle Police Department, is under investigation by the department's internal affairs unit for "conduct unbecoming an officer," said police spokesman Don Church.

"I was greatly saddened and disturbed by the base and offensive content of this letter," said Chief Patrick Fitzsimons in an Aug. 7 statement. "It is alleged that the writer is a self-proclaimed oddball and big-mouth. However, as a police officer he holds a special public trust which his actions have brought into serious question."

Fitzsimons added that Wald would not be "acting in the capacity of a Seattle police officer" until his medical leave ends, and will not be reassigned to patrol until the disciplinary process is completed.

"Our sworn and civilian personnel appreciate the encouragement and support they have received from our citizens of all races, and particularly, the support of the black community," said Fitzsimons.

The incident began when Sims and five other local officials — three whites and two blacks — were asked by a Seattle newspaper to view the film "Do the Right Thing" for an article gauging their reaction to the film. The film has sparked public debate about race relations in the United States, particularly because of its depiction of racism by white police officers against blacks.

Sims said the film accurately depicted young blacks' fears of white police officers.

"When you grow up in a black community, you

really develop a hate for white police officers," Sims told LEN.

Sims said that Wald apparently mistook the statement to mean that Sims himself hated all white police officers "which is not what I said."

"We're taking pretty great strides in this community to have a much more free-flowing relationship between the police department and the black community. We have a chief who's really taken that on, but once in a while we have a flare-up," said Sims, who has worked with police officers on various community projects.

Wald sent the three-page, single-spaced letter to Sims, who placed it in his "hate file." Black officers who work with Sims informed the guild of the letter's contents and Sims met with guild officials, whom he described as "really incredulous and extremely angry at the letter this man had written."

"They just couldn't believe it and they were really upset," said Sims, who received a formal apology from the guild, which called an emergency meeting to demand Wald's resignation. Wald reportedly apologized for the letter.

Wald also sent a copy of the letter to the reporter who wrote the reaction piece on the film, "so he had made a decision to make his views public," said Sims.

In the letter, a copy of which was obtained by LEN, Wald said that blacks committed 50 percent of all crime, comprised 50 percent of all arrests and 50 percent of prison populations.

"If it wasn't for black people, I guess that 50 percent of us white police officers would be laid off," Wald wrote.

Blacks are also directly to blame for the social and economic ills that plague their communities, Wald wrote, because "blacks can't get along with blacks."

"Every group of immigrants since Plymouth Rock has come as a despised minority, but each group had at least enough sense to support each other. Black people still have a slave mentality, expecting the

master (the government) to supply your needs," the letter continued.

Wald wrote that blacks had "trashed" their neighborhoods, "instituted the destruction of the Seattle School District" and had "howled in righteous indignation" over aid given to Asian "boat people," who, he added, had "made more progress in ten years than the black people made in one hundred."

"The Asian people have invaded the [Rainier] Valley and renovated the disaster area that was created by the black people. Don't know where they went, but the exodus of the black people has lowered the crime rate," Wald continued.

Wald also claimed that "experts" say that "90 percent of all black students have considerably less cognitive ability than 90 percent of all white students" and that "intelligence must be transmitted by a recessive gene which is overwhelmed by the negro genes." This caused "experts" to give up "trying to make you all equal. . . . So now they have concluded that there are seven kinds of intelligence, one kind being the ability to bounce a basketball. If you believe that physical agility is a form of intelligence, then Bobo the Gorilla [a resident of a local zoo] is smarter than the whole negro race."

The letter, which was made public in the midst of an ongoing public debate over a local anti-busing initiative, "stunned the sensibilities of everyone in this community," said Sims.

"So it has provoked a much broader discussion about what the racial issues are in Seattle" and how tolerant the city really is of minorities and outsiders, Sims added.

Union president Shilling called Wald's remarks "outrageous."

"They were definitely racist and the Seattle Police Officers Guild is very proud of the record we have in the minority community with helping young under-

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In Philly, it's back to the streets for PC and other brass

The temporary assignment of Philadelphia's 120 top district commanders to street patrol two nights a week has enabled the Police Department to put more officers in high-crime areas at a time when they are needed most — during the summer months when many officers take vacations.

The first-time program, begun in early July and expected to continue through mid-September, has been a successful way for the department to ease the traditional summer manpower shortage it experiences, said Cpl. Theresa Young, a Police Department spokeswoman.

Police Commissioner Willie Williams ordered the commanders out on the streets on Thursday and Friday nights. The Commissioner himself goes out on patrol "weekly," if his schedule permits, Young told LEN. He also formed a summer task force of officers from special and support units who rotate on patrol shifts every few weeks.

While some officers may have greeted the idea of commanders going out on patrol with a touch of cynicism, Young said some have been surprised to arrive at a call only to find "your back-up car is No. 1 and it's the Commissioner."

"It can be quite dramatic," she said.

Furthermore, task force of-

ficers and commanders alike, while initially apprehensive about returning to the streets, have found street patrols to be a rewarding experience.

Some task force members hadn't been on patrol for a long while and "they were a little reluctant initially, but when they got out there, they came back excited. The commanders were even anxious to go again," Young said.

"You don't really understand how much you miss [street patrol] until you taste it again," she added.

The patrols allow commanders to get a "taste of what the rank and file are experiencing out there as well as the officers getting a feel that the people who are there making decisions about their status and work policies are right there with them, close at hand," Young said.

Williams has been extremely pleased with the success of the order and "it's quite possible" it will be reinstituted next summer, Young said.

Jim McDevitt, vice president of the Philadelphia Fraternal Order of Police, said the union "had no problem" with the order and had received no complaints from officers.

"The troops need all of the help they can get out there," McDevitt said.

UCR makes it official:

1988 was a very violent year

A 5.5-percent increase in the total number of violent crimes reported by local law enforcement authorities to the FBI in 1988 helped to boost the bureau's Crime Index total for last year by an overall 3.1 percent, to 13.9 million offenses, according to the annual report "Crime in the United States," released August 6.

The Uniform Crime Report said there were 1.56 million violent crimes and 12.36 million property crimes during 1988.

The total volume of serious crime represents an average of 5,664 reported offenses for every 100,000 U.S. residents.

Each category of violent crime increased last year, the report said. Aggravated assaults rose by 6.4 percent to 910,090 offenses. Robberies were up by 4.9 percent, to 542,970 incidents. Forcible rape increased by 1.5 percent, to 92,490 offenses, and 20,680 homicides were reported, for an increase of 2.9 percent.

The overall national murder rate was 8.4 killings per 100,000 people in 1988, but several major cities recorded soaring homicide rates well above the national average. These included: Washington, D.C., with 369 homicides, or 59.5 per 100,000 residents; Detroit, with 629

homicides, or 57.9 per 100,000, and Atlanta, with 217 homicides, or 48.8 per 100,000.

New York City's record-breaking total of 1,896 homicides last year placed it 11th on the list of America's most murderous cities. It had 25.8 homicides per 100,000 residents in 1988.

Overall, property crimes increased by 2.8 percent in 1988. Motor vehicle thefts led the increase with an 11.2-percent jump, representing a total 1.4 million vehicles reported stolen last year. Larceny-theft rose by 2.7 percent, to 7.7 million incidents. Arson rose by 1 percent, although the

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15 more added to CALEA's honor roll

A record-setting 15 law enforcement agencies were accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) during the commission's meeting in Columbus, Ohio, on July 27-29, bringing the total number of agencies accredited by the organization to 117.

Several agencies became the first in their respective states to receive the CALEA seal of approval. They include the Saginaw, Mich., Police Department, the New Brighton, Minn., Police Department, the Las Vegas, Nev., Metropolitan Police Department, and the Jackson,

Tenn., Police Department.

Florida leads the nation in the number of accredited agencies, with the induction of the Boca Raton Police Department bringing the state's total to 18. Virginia is second with 14, following the approval of the Falls Church Police Department and the James City County Police Department.

The accreditation of the North Dakota Highway Patrol and the Ohio State Highway Patrol brings to eight the total number of state law enforcement agencies to have received CALEA credentials.

Other agencies approved by the

commission for accreditation were: the Evanston, Ill., Police Department; the St. Charles, Ill., Police Department; the Newton, Mass., Police Department; the Ann Arbor, Mich., Police Department; the Harrisburg, Pa., Police Department, and the Mt. Lebanon, Pa., Police Department.

CALEA spokeswoman Beth Denniston said that as many as 25 agencies may receive accreditation during the commission's next meeting, to be held Nov. 16-19 in Houston. The meeting will mark the commission's 10th anniversary, she added.

People and Places

Stan's the man

It's bye-bye Marshals Service and hello drug enforcement for Stanley Morris, who was nominated by President Bush on July 26 to be deputy director for supply reduction in the Office of National Drug Control Policy, where Morris will aide drug czar William J. Bennett in implementing the nationwide antidrug strategy to be announced on Sept. 5.

Morris, who has served as director of the U.S. Marshals Service since 1983, told LEN that he expects to be confirmed by Congress at the end of September. Bennett's other deputy director, Dr. Herbert Kleber, who is responsible for prevention, rehabilitation and treatment issues, has already been confirmed.

Morris said he will assist Bennett in overseeing the collection of intelligence information and coordinate Federal, state and local law enforcement efforts against drugs, as well as coordinate international activities planned by the United States to stop drug production and infiltrate supply and distribution channels. He said he will also address foreign policy issues that may arise from the Administration's anti-drug policies.

Morris declined to comment directly on Bennett's program or

his duties, citing his upcoming confirmation hearings.

"I don't want to be prejudging the process," Morris said. "So the only thing I can say is that obviously I'm very flattered that the President has nominated me and I think it's one of the most important jobs in law enforcement today."

The drug problem, he said, "is as serious as any domestic problems we confront as a nation" and "being given an opportunity to try to do something about that is the most significant position I've ever held."

Morris said he will leave the Marshals Service with some regret since his post there has been "as exciting and challenging as any" during his 21-year career in public service.

"It's a fine agency made up of a lot of committed, hardworking, often underpaid people who I think have not gotten the public acclaim that they deserve. The contribution I've tried to make is the reestablishing of some pride and history and their own sense of importance and self-confidence. I'm very proud to have been associated with the organization," Morris said.

Morris said some of his achievements at the Marshals Service include increasing the number of U.S. Marshals by about 50 percent in the last few years. Currently, there are 3,000 full-time permanent and 1,200 contract employees in the Service.

Morris's tenure was also marked by the implementation of an air transportation system for prisoners, the Service's involvement in seizing, managing and disposing of drug traffickers' assets, and the computerization of the Service's intelligence-gathering operations.

Hard time

A former Massachusetts police officer serving a prison sentence for his involvement in a notorious 1982 homicide, said in a recent Boston Globe interview that while he still believes he was "wrongly convicted," he has settled into the life of "just another con doing time."

"I'm not the only one in the world who got screwed," said Richard Aiello, 36, a former Everett, Mass., police officer who prosecutors said was the first police officer in state history to commit murder while in uniform.

Aiello received a life sentence for his part in the so-called "King Arthur's" murder case in which a group of Everett and Chelsea police officers, seeking to avenge a barroom beating of an off-duty colleague, charged into Room 209 of the seedy King Arthur Motel in Chelsea and beat a group of men and women they had chased inside. A week later, 54-year-old Vincent J. Bordonaro, one of

Von Raab exits, guns blazing

U.S. Customs Commissioner William von Raab, whose acerbic criticisms of Federal drug enforcement efforts often made some Government officials wince, left the post he held for eight years on July 31 and used the occasion to hurl a few more barbs at the Bush Administration's narcotics-fighting strategies, describing them as "mired in complacency" and characterized by "political jockeying, backstabbing and malaise."

Von Raab, a major player in drug enforcement policy-making whom Bush declined to reappoint, said Administration officials were "dithering" over how to fight the war on drugs.

"If we don't approach this war with [the] intention of winning it and doing what's necessary to win it, we won't win it," Von Raab said in a New York Times interview shortly before he left office. "And that means you have got to have fire in your belly to want to win it."

One Treasury Department official, who wished to remain

anonymous, told the Times that von Raab's comments "may be affected by a decision to appoint a new Customs Commissioner."

In the Times interview, von Raab said that Administration officials had failed to show "enough real commitment of a deep-seated nature... that is necessary to drive a tough, winning drug policy." The exceptions, von Raab added, are national drug policy director William J. Bennett and Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Jack Kemp.

But Bennett, von Raab said, had been turned into a "Bloomingdale's sales clerk" who will be blamed if the drug war is lost.

Bennett disagreed with von Raab's statements, maintaining that he has had "cooperation from all quarters."

"The President has made it clear that this is a priority," Bennett told the Times. "No one has refused to respond or take it seriously."

In the days following his resignation, von Raab continued to go out swinging. He

said that Bennett's anti-drug plan — to be unveiled Sept. 5 — was the nation's "last chance" against the drug plague. "If the report is bad, all hell is going to break loose," he predicted.

Von Raab made headlines on July 27 when he charged, during testimony before a Senate subcommittee on terrorism and narcotics, that Cuban leader Fidel Castro was deeply involved in drug trafficking.

"Just as [Panamanian] Gen. [Manuel] Noriega, Fidel Castro is another piece of narco trash floating in the Caribbean. He has turned to the United States for a life preserver. I suggest we give him an anchor," von Raab said.

Von Raab offered no concrete evidence to back up his charge, saying only that during Operation Greyhound — a 1982 case in which high-ranking Cuban officials were indicted in Miami on drug charges — the Customs Service had obtained information that Cuba's special internal security forces were supplying protection to smugglers.

those present in the motel room when cops burst in and started beating its occupants, died of his injuries. The case became one of the most notorious ever to be tried in Massachusetts.

"Unreal" is how Aiello describes his predicament. "I was a cop for five years and I never hit anyone with a nightstick. This was the first time. I could not be perceived as the kind of cop who liked to go around whacking people with a stick."

Aiello now spends his days in the maximum-security Maine State Prison in Thomaston, where he was transferred for his own protection. His motion for a new trial was denied and his appeals were turned down. Now, all he can do is serve the required 15 years before he is eligible for parole in 1998. A college graduate, Aiello volunteers as a file clerk for 30 minutes a day and also occupies himself by lifting weights, watching television, reading newspapers and wood-working.

Aiello insists that he does not know who killed Bordonaro — "but it wasn't me." He felt the district attorney's office needed a scapegoat, and the jury didn't care who was convicted "as long as they got someone."

Four police officers, including Aiello and John McLeod, the man beaten in the initial barroom fight, were indicted on murder and other charges. The Suffolk County District Attorney's office used a "joint venture" strategy to get convictions, contending that Aiello was culpable for blows struck by another officer if he in-

tentionally helped the officer carry out the murder. Aiello testified he had used his nightstick on two men in self-defense. But prosecutors convinced the jury that Aiello walked McLeod down the hall to Room 209, where Aiello beat several people with a baseball bat.

The jury convicted Aiello and McLeod of second-degree manslaughter as a result of their "walk down the hall." Another officer was convicted of manslaughter and another was acquitted.

Now, Aiello waits for the day he can be vindicated, released or both. Waiting is agonizing, he said, "but you learn to deal with it. For a while, it was like, 'Wow, is there no God? How could this be happening to me?' But now my life isn't all bad — I mean, it's bad, but there are certain good things about it."

Ploy bargaining

The president of the Stamford, Conn., police union may defend his organization's recent series of radio spots seeking public support for the hiring of new officers, but Mayor Thom Serrani said the campaign, which depicts Stamford as a crime-besieged city, is "inaccurate" and is being used by the union as a "bargaining ploy" in contract negotiations with the city.

One of the ads begins with the

sounds of chirping birds and a soothing voice that extols the virtues of Connecticut's fifth-largest and fastest growing city. The voice informs viewers that Stamford is "home to more corporate chief executives," and has "the highest per-capita income in the nation" and calls the city "a wonderful place to raise a family."

But suddenly the idyllic description is interrupted by a report of gunfire, a scream, a siren and the squeal of a patrol car's wheels. The voice turns tense and says that "there is another side to our city." That side, the ad continues, is characterized by rising crime, a growing epidemic of drug abuse, and a shortage of police officers.

"At any given time there are only 18 police officers protecting our 110,000 citizens," the narrator says, adding that the choice is clear. More chirping birds are heard, then another blast of gunfire. "Which would you prefer?" the narrator concludes.

Richard Augustinowicz, president of the 265-member Stamford Police Association, told the New York Times that the hard-hitting ad might be tough on some suburban sensibilities, but since the union cannot strike and the grievance system is ineffective, "We felt we had no choice."

Mayor Serrani, deep into a campaign for a fourth two-year term, is not in the least pleased by the ads. "If the police union thought we should have more police officers, where were they during the public hearings on the budget process?" he asked.

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Different tack for UK training

The training of British police recruits is taking a sharp turn.

In the past, recruit training has centered on learning police pro-



Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

cedures and the law, with dollops of human and community relations issues taught in a classroom setting. Henceforth, probationary constables will have more hands-on experience, both in the field and at district training centers, over a period of 31 weeks. The aim is to make their training more job-related and give them not only knowledge of the law and procedures but the skills and abilities to handle the realities of police service.

In the new training systems, recruits spend their first 17 days on the police force with which they will be serving. They will be primarily observers, learning the routine of the station and its patrol officers, and they will be encouraged to ask questions and try to get a complete picture of policing that is based on real life. Then they will spend 10 weeks at a district training center, or police academy, where they will spend a lot of time considering real policing incidents and how the police respond to them. A variety of tools, including videos of real incidents, are used. The recruits will be asked to describe not only what happened, but why. Why did the people involved behave that way, and why did the officers deal with the problem as they did?

After this dip into theory, the recruits go back to their own forces for five weeks of one-on-one tutoring by an experienced con-

stable on the street. Under the veteran's guidance, the recruit will apply his new knowledge in real situations. Again the recruit will be encouraged to question and explore with the constable after each incident just what happened, how it happened, and why it happened that way.

Then it's back to school again at the training center for another five weeks of skill development. This time the recruit is presented with more complex policing problems. He practices dealing with real complaints and such techniques as stop and search. In each case, the instructor makes a written assessment of his performance. So does the recruit, who grades himself on communication, leadership, problem-solving, and decision-making, his flexibility in handling the incident, the law, and the correctness of his response. After this second trip to the training center, the probationary constable gets a week's leave and then rejoins his force for more on-street experience with his tutor constable.

The new training for recruits (and examinations for sergeants and inspectors) will be "geared toward developing skills, abilities and attitudes as well as knowledge," said Comdr. Leslie Poole, director of the police Central Planning Unit in the Home Office. "The learning environments are student-centered and will be more akin to management training in private organizations than quasi-militaristic. Emphasis is being placed on capitalizing upon existing experience and developing it, rather than ignoring its existence or suppressing all individuals in initial training to such a level that their socialization to the service is one where all individuality is lost."

Teaching methods are designed to link theory and practice, "thus

enhancing the operational experience and ensuring that the training experience is not forgotten due to its practical inconsequence," Poole said. "In educational terms some of these developments are by no means revolutionary, but in terms of their application to the police organization, they have never been attempted in their present format." Poole explained the new training at the third annual Futures Conference, entitled "Law Enforcement Personnel in the Year 2000...and Beyond," sponsored by the Office of International Criminal Justice at the University of Illinois, Chicago.

More Notes from the International Scene: Organized crime has taken *glasnost* to heart in the Soviet Union. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs said new gangs are taking advantage of freer foreign travel to develop links with gangs in other countries. As one example, the ministry reported that gangs are trading stolen gold and art objects for Western computers, which are in great demand in the Soviet Union. The ministry declined to give details about Soviet gangs' connections outside the country.

There are an estimated 1,200 gangs in the U.S.S.R., most of them specializing in extortion, murder and racketeering. The ministry said it is cracking down, having filed more than 1,000 court cases in the first four months of 1989, compared with 600 for all of 1988.

In Sweden, meanwhile, which has one of the world's most lenient penal systems (even murderers get weekend leaves from prison), authorities went too far last spring. They planned to send six teen-agers — accused of armed robbery, vandalism, and

Continued on Page 13

Injured Pittsburgh cops get the call to cut overtime and boost productivity

Pittsburgh police officials are trying to cut overtime and workmen's compensation costs and increase productivity by putting injured officers back to work on modified or light duty, but a union official says officers are being given duties above their rank and are not receiving commensurate pay.

"We have not been against any officer being put back to modified or light duty as long as it's a meaningful job within the department of police," said Lieut. Patrick F. McNamara, president of the Fraternal Order of Police. "What we do not want though [is] light-duty or alternate-duty people filling full-time police officers' jobs."

McNamara told LEN that there have been "a couple of cases" where officers called back on alternate duty have been asked to perform sergeants' duties.

"They're trying to put them in those positions and not paying them sergeants' pay. Now we're not going to go for that and we have to fight that," McNamara said. He added that the union has filed grievances against the practice.

"While they have goals to get people back to work, they're also trying to be tricky and have them do ranking jobs, which is illegal," McNamara said.

The FOP president said that officers have lost some positions, particularly in the communications section, to civilianization and so Bureau officials "just don't have the positions available to put people in."

McNamara said the union was also concerned about officers being put in "jobs that have no meaningful results in law enforcement" or those that could jeopardize their health.

According to Police Chief Ralph Pampena, the Police Bureau has two types of pro-

grams aimed at getting injured officers back to work. The light-duty or alternative duty program involves employees who have been injured and who are "in the process of coming back...but they're still not eligible for full duty."

"So what we do is bring them back in an alternative duty capacity and we assign them to a desk job or some job that doesn't require them to be fully capable. We assign them to that job until such time that they are 100 percent recovered and then they come back to work."

The second type of program is modified duty, in which an officer who is not expected to return to full-time sworn duties is assigned to administrative tasks, "thereby releasing someone who is capable for full duty out onto the streets."

Pampena said about 80 officers could be eligible for both programs at any given time. The Police Bureau attempts to match assignments with an officer's abilities to keep retraining to a minimum, he added.

Modified duty can involve following up investigations with telephone interviews, working in the telephone reporting unit taking crime reports from victims, performing desk duties at the investigative branch, handling radios and incoming calls or instructing at the police academy.

Pampena acknowledged, however, that the modified duty program "has not gotten off the ground as yet."

"Some of the officers don't want to come back so what they do is, they fight it. So the first group that has been asked to come back have gone to court," Pampena said, adding that "maybe two officers" are on modified duty.

The Police Bureau is functioning 100 officers below its

Continued on Page 6



Thanks a half-million

Phil Caruao (fourth from left), president of the New York City Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, joins with members of his union and representatives of WOR Radio to present checks totaling more than \$500,000 to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund. The PBA raised \$437,000 through individual donations of \$20 per officer. A WOR radiothon held earlier this year added more than \$94,000 to the cause.

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An 'unprecedented' surge:

Violent crime takes a leap in new UCR

Continued from Page 3

FBI did not provide a list of comparable statistics in that category.

The only property-crime category to show a decline was burglary, down 1 percent to 3.2 million reported incidents.

Law enforcement authorities cleared 21 percent of the index crimes reported in 1988, with 46 percent of the violent crimes and 18 percent of the property crimes being cleared. Homicide showed the highest clearance rate at 70 percent, while burglary had the lowest clearance rate, 13.5 percent.

With this issue, LEN returns to its regular twice-monthly publishing schedule.

The report said that firearms were used in three-fifths of the murders committed in 1988.

Other findings outlined in the report included:

¶ Robberies cost the nation an estimated \$343 million in 1988. More than half of the 500,000 offenses occurred in streets or highways. Convenience store robberies rose by 16 percent.

¶ Aggravated assaults made up more than half of all reported violent crimes last year.

¶ Two-thirds of the nation's 3.2 million burglaries occurred in residences, with losses resulting in \$3.3 billion. An estimated 463,400 arrests were made on burglary charges by authorities. Males comprised 92 percent of arrestees, 67 percent of whom were under 25 years of age.

¶ Women were the largest group of larceny-theft offenders in 1988. The category's 7.7 million offenses accounted for 55 percent of the Crime Index total and 62 percent of the property crimes reported.

¶ Arson was the crime most committed by juveniles, who accounted for 39 percent of reported incidents. About 15 percent of the 97,577 known arsons were cleared by authorities last year.

¶ Nationally, there was an average of 2.1 full-time police officers for every 1,000 U.S. residents in 1988. The rates ranged from 1.7 per 1,000 in cities with populations from 10,000 to 99,999, to 2.7 per 1,000 in cities with populations over 250,000. There were 12,269 city, county and police agencies employing

485,566 officers and 166,877 civilians.

¶ Seventy-eight law enforcement officers were murdered in the line of duty last year. Another 77 officers were killed in accidents while on duty.

FBI Director William S. Sessions suggested in the report's foreword that drug-related violence was the chief culprit for the "unprecedented" surge in the total of violent crimes. Sessions said that the extent to which drugs are involved in the current crime wave will be better gauged when agencies begin reporting under the new National Incident-Based Reporting Program. [See LEN, Sept. 30, 1988.] About half of the states will begin filing incident-based reports by the end of this year, Sessions noted.

Pitt enlists its walking wounded

Continued from Page 5

1,100-officer budgeted strength and as a result overtime costs run into "the millions" each year, Pampena said.

Public Safety Director Glenn Cannon said alternate duty has allowed the city to save \$400,000 in workmen's compensation payments and has helped make the telephone-reporting unit a great success.

He said resistance to the modified duty assignments has arisen because under Pennsylvania's workmen's compensation law, police officers get 100 percent of their pay tax-free.

"So what happens is that when you're on compensation you make more money than if you would if you came to work," Cannon said.

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New Dimensions in Transnational Crime.

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New drug trends adding to US problems

While Federal officials wrangle over the best way to confront the epidemic of drug abuse washing over the nation, new drug trends are emerging that appear likely to complicate Government efforts even further.

Methamphetamine, or crank, has been the drug of choice among West Coast drug abusers for several years, having already supplanted crack cocaine, but experts now warn that widespread use of the drug is taking root east of the Rockies. [See LEN, Dec. 15, 1988.]

"Crack blazed that west-east trail," said DEA Special Agent Ray McKinnon in a New York Newsday interview. "Crank is following in its ruts."

"This is the next great drug," said James Hall, a researcher in Miami who recently studied crank for the National Institute of Drug Abuse. "As crack and cocaine hit their peak — as all drugs do eventually — this is the drug in waiting. And it's going to make people look back with nostalgia on the days of cocaine."

Components Easily Gotten

Crank is synthesized from easily obtained chemicals in clandestine labs throughout the West. It is made of phenyl-2-propane and methyamine or a mixture of ephedrine — an ingredient in over-the-counter antihistamines — red phosphorus and hydriotic acid.

The drug, which can be smoked, injected, snorted or swallowed, produces bursts of energy and euphoria in users that can alternate with bouts of paranoia and can lead to psychotic episodes. Unlike the instant high of crack, which is often followed by an in-

tense "crash" as the high dissipates within a few minutes after ingestion, crank's effects can last for hours. And like crack, a dose of crank is cheap, usually about \$10 or \$20 a dose.

Crank dealers stand to make a huge financial killing in the East, where experts say crack use, while popular, is leveling off. It's a \$3-billion business so far, and much of the production is centered in the San Diego area, where authorities busted 136 illicit labs last year. Methamphetamine does not require the distribution network of suppliers, smugglers, processors and street dealers the way crack does. The person who makes the drug often sells it himself.

"It's Amateur Hour"

"There's no distribution chain to work your way up, like in heroin cases," said DEA Special Agent Arthur Scalzo, who heads a multi-agency Clandestine Laboratory Task Force in San Diego.

"It's amateur hour out there," said Ron D'Ulisse, another special agent with the San Diego task force. "The drug creates its own market. It works. It's easy to create. There's lots of money to be made by the cooks. And the rest of us are left to live with the consequences."

But while Eastern officials have yet to deal with a methamphetamine problem of any great magnitude, drug treatment officials in New York say that a highly addictive mixture of crack and heroin is becoming increasingly popular, and they fear the combination will produce a whole new generation of addicts.

The mixture combines the in-

tense high of crack with the physical addiction of heroin, drug-treatment experts said in a New York Times report.

"This could easily be the worst news for the drug-abuse-control community since the emergence of crack in the early 1980's," said Mark A. R. Kleiman, a public policy lecturer at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

An Ominous Mixture

Phoenix House, a drug-treatment program that operates centers in New York and California, recently surveyed almost 100 drug addicts and found that 37 percent of them had tried the smokeable crack-heroin mixture, which is known on the street as "crank" (though it is not methamphetamine) or "speedball."

Dr. Mitchell S. Rosenthal, the president of Phoenix House, said the trend toward combined crack and heroin use is not surprising, but the speed with which it is gaining popularity among drug abusers is ominous.

"Crack users need some way to come down from that racing high and it was inevitable for a large number to eventually turn to heroin. But we didn't expect to see so much so quickly," he said.

Phoenix House officials first noticed the trend last year. The crack-heroin mixture is cheap — about \$10 a dose — and is often pre-mixed. It is smoked, making it attractive to users who want to avoid needle use for fear of contracting AIDS. That attribute, drug-treatment officials fear, will make the mixture popular among young users, who have traditionally been reluctant to use hypodermic needles associated

with heroin use.

A Phoenix House spokesman, Chris Policano, told the Times that the trend could result in "a whole population chronically intoxicated."

Domestic Pot Crops Soar

Efforts to persuade drug-producing South American nations to abandon narcotics production are said to be part of White House drug czar William Bennett's national anti-drug strategies to be outlined in September. But officials need only look in their own backyards — sometimes literally — to see that the United States is also one of the biggest drug-producing countries, particularly in the cultivation of marijuana.

In many states, marijuana is the biggest agricultural money-maker — a multibillion-dollar business, especially since Government interdiction efforts have sent the price of imported marijuana soaring in the past decade. An ounce of high-quality marijuana that sold for \$40 about 15 years ago can now fetch growers as much as \$300.

Such prices make the crop an attractive farming alternative in areas of the country hit hard by the depressed agricultural industry, say drug experts, and will help push U.S. marijuana production this year to 4,850 metric tons — more than double the output of just two years ago. [See LEN, June 30, 1989.]

The growing trend is typified by regions of the country like Clay County, Ky., a poverty-stricken area nestled in the Ap-

palachian Mountains, where 4 out of every 10 residents are said to be cultivating the illegal but lucrative plant.

Modern-Day Bootleggers

"The marijuana growers are the bootleggers of the 80's and 90's," said Harvey Hensley, president of a local bank, in an interview with USA Today.

County officials and residents say the home-grown marijuana industry has helped the economic welfare of Clay County residents, who for years depended on the now tapped-out coal fields for a living.

"People had to go into some other business after coal," said County Attorney Clay Bishop Jr. "People figure, 'Why not marijuana? I've got to make a living, support my family.' People look at it as a necessary evil."

Marijuana production among Clay County's 24,000 citizens is a viable enterprise for everyone from "old-timers to youngsters," according to James Burton, district ranger for the Daniel Boone National Forest, where many growers cultivate their crops.

Law enforcement officials in the area expect to seize 70,000 plants this year, compared to about 38,000 last year. But growers are a little harder to catch: no more than 10 percent of them are caught. Light penalties for cultivating marijuana do not deter growers, who can sell healthy plants for prices ranging from \$600 to \$1,000.

"It's the best cash crop in the state," Bishop said.

Bennett's anti-drug plan leaks out amid new polls showing rising public concern

Continued from Page 1

illegal drug users and to commit more state and local funds to the anti-drug effort.

Beds and Bonds

The strategy supports Bush's plan to spend \$600 million for new prison construction to increase the number of Federal prison beds, a move revealed as part of Bush's anti-crime initiatives last May.

Bush promised throughout the 1988 Presidential campaign not to raise taxes and thus far he is sticking to that promise in his public pronouncements. The White House is reportedly examining a plan to sell "Drug War Bonds," inspired by the World War II-era Victory Bonds, to fund part of the anti-drug program. The Treasury Department would issue \$4 billion in small-denomination bonds that would mature in 12 years and pay annual yields of up to 4 percent. The proceeds from bond sales would be used to build more prisons, hire more Federal prosecutors or fund other anti-drug programs.

Supporters of the bond plan say it could be paid for by adding a new check-off line on Federal income tax forms, through which taxpayers could elect to allocate a portion of their refunds toward the bond program. This would allow the Government to pay off the bonds without adding to the burgeoning Federal deficit.

"The Most Serious Crisis"

Recent surveys point to broad support for increased law enforcement efforts, particularly against drugs. On Aug. 14, a new poll showed that a record number of American adults and teenagers believe the drug problem to be the most serious crisis in the United States. The Gallup poll, conducted expressly for Bennett's office, said that about 27 percent of the 1,050 adults interviewed and 32 percent of the 500 teenagers interviewed list drugs as the most important problem facing the country. Sixty percent of the teenagers said drug abuse was the greatest problem facing people their age.

"The American people are in a

wartime mode and sense a national emergency in the drug crisis," said pollster George Gallup. Gallup added there is nationwide support for increased Federal spending to combat drugs.

Earlier in August, the National Law Journal released the results of a study showing increased concern among Americans about rising crime. Eighty-two percent of the respondents believed crime was increasing, and 66 percent cited the proliferation of drugs as the chief cause for crime's spread.

The survey also showed strong public support for measures to attack the problem. The use of the National Guard in drug-blighted neighborhoods was supported by 80 percent of the 1,000 adults polled. Seventy-six percent favored trying juveniles offenders as adults, and 62 percent favored the death penalty for convicted drug dealers.

Half of those polled said crime is a "societal problem... that won't be curbed until conditions for America's poor are improved."

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Marx:

When doing right means doing wrong

By Gary T. Marx

In "The Merchant of Venice," Shakespeare counsels us that "to do a great right, do a little wrong." When it comes to undercover operations and the press, many police agencies would no doubt agree. With the significant proliferation of undercover tactics in the last decade, issues pertaining to police deception and the media have increased in importance. In a recent study of undercover tactics one encounters many examples.

In Houston late last year, actions of the Drug Enforcement Administration led to false news reports regarding the seizure of drugs that were under its control and the "arrest" of undercover agents pretending to be couriers. The goal was to enhance the agents' credibility and to remove drugs from the street which the agency itself had helped import, without having to give away an entire operation.

The COINTEL program offered many examples of police seeking to damage the image of civil rights, anti-war and student groups. Stories were planted with friendly journalists regarding the sup-

posedly violent, morally degraded, and subversive character of dissident groups.

In Illinois, police planted a fake story about the disappearance of the intended victim of a contract homicide. In this case an undercover agent pretended to be a hitman and the distortion was used to help gather evidence of conspiracy to commit murder. In New York, police told the news media that arrests in an important case were imminent in the hope of provoking discussion over a wiretapped phone line and to see if suspects would flee.

Those enforcing laws involving endangered species, pornography, drugs or weapons have sometimes surreptitiously placed subtly worded advertisements in newspapers and magazines offering to

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Gary T. Marx, a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is the author of the *Twentieth Century Fund* study, "Undercover: Police Surveillance in America" (University of California Press, 1980).

Moore:

A new space program

By James T. Moore

The pervasiveness of drugs is the most demanding and immediate problem affecting the United States. Drugs have permeated our streets, our homes and our professions. The business of drugs is big business, with huge profits and unrelenting demand. Drugs, and those involved in the illicit marketing of drugs, have taken our country hostage.

To break the grip that drug dealers now have on our lives, resources must be focused where they are most needed: to areas where illegal drugs enter this country, and to assuring that the deterrent of long prison sentences for drug dealers and users becomes a reality.

Using the limited resources available, the criminal justice system has had some success, albeit limited, in trying to curb drug trafficking. With the drug war becoming more focused and effective through the increased efforts of law enforcement agencies and the leadership provided by the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the problem of how to house the increased number of drug convicts has become a critical issue. Our nation's prison system as a whole is already overcrowded, and the additional inmates have made the situation unacceptable.

Many states are experiencing severe prison overcrowding because of the increase in the number of individuals convicted of drug offenses. Over the last three years, Florida has recorded a 295-percent increase in the number of inmates admitted monthly for drug offenses. Even by increasing tax expenditures to build more prisons, many states still fail to keep up with the increasing demand for prison-bed space. This results in lenient sentencing and early-release programs — just the opposite of what is needed. The criminal justice system must be able to punish drug offenders with long prison terms without having to contend with overcrowding that puts criminals back on the street after having served only a small portion of their sentences.

A possible solution to the overcrowding problem is the establishment of Federal drug prisons. In this day of limited resources and tight budgets, it would be unreasonable to expect the Federal Government to build new prisons to house drug inmates. Instead of

building new prison facilities, closed military bases could be converted — at a reasonable cost — into drug prisons. These prisons would then be used to house drug prisoners from the Federal system as well as from states identified as high-intensity drug trafficking areas whose prison systems have become overburdened because of drug admissions.

The Secretary of Defense's Commission on Base Realignment and Closure has recommended that 91 military installations be totally or partially closed by Sept. 30, 1995. Not all of the closed installations would be appropriate for use as prison facilities. The location of Federal drug prisons would need to be determined by the economic impact on the local community and the physical structures located within the closed installation. Reductions in the cost to convert the military installations will be realized by carefully selecting locations where use of existing buildings and security systems could be maximized.

Under U.S. Public Law 100-690, Section 1005, the Director of National Drug Control Policy has the authority to identify areas within the United States as "high-intensity drug trafficking areas." States that receive this designation are eligible to receive additional Federal resources — the assignment of additional Federal agents to the area, as well as additional funding for state and local investigations. If Federal drug prisons are instituted, bed space should be given on a priority basis to states that have been identified as including high-intensity drug trafficking areas.

The criminal justice community at the state and local levels has been fighting hard to control drugs and drug use. It is demoralizing to arrest and convict drug dealers only to see them back on the streets in a matter of months just because of a lack of prison space. The criminal justice community nationwide must join together to ensure that our representatives and leaders in Washington understand the necessity of Federal drug prisons, and how the states who are fighting the hardest need assistance if we are to win the drug war that is crippling our communities.

James T. Moore is Commissioner of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

Other Voices

A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

Colombia's drug war is USA's war, too

"Colombia's cocaine kings have declared war on democracy. And the fight, they now say, 'is with blood.' The Medellin drug cartel has used its \$8 billion per year in drug money to finance a coup attempt in Haiti. The drug lords supported a strong man in Panama. They corrupted police and officials in Mexico, the Bahamas and Jamaica. And, last weekend, they brazenly gunned down Colombian presidential candidate Luis Carlos Galan. He was the fourth foe of the cartel murdered in Colombia in 40 days, including a federal judge and a police chief. Fifty-two Colombian drug thugs, like those who killed Galan, are wanted for spreading poison and death in 25 U.S. judicial districts from Yakima, Wash., to Washington, D.C. They're responsible for smuggling 100 tons of cocaine into the U.S.A. each year that's turned our streets into battlefields, our hospitals into M*A*S*H units and our kids into casualties of addiction, prostitution and violent crime. And it's not just in cities. Cocaine crime has reached the farmlands of Iowa, the ranches of Wyoming and the small towns of South Carolina. That makes Colombia's fight against these dealers of drugs and death our fight, too. Colombian officials have arrested 10,000 hoods since Friday. They've vowed to send any kingpins they catch to the U.S.A. We should give Colombia all the help we can. We can't afford any more cocaine-addicted babies or any more lives wasted by drugs. We must not cave in to drug kingpins or cave in Colombia. Anyone who thinks that this is just Colombia's problem is mistaken. Until we put the cocaine kingpins away, the blood will continue to flow in Colombia's streets — and in ours."

— USA Today
Aug. 22, 1989

Galan's legacy: courage renewed

"Add another name to the list of the martyred. Add the name of Luis Carlos Galan. The Colombian presidential candidate had fought fiercely in the war against the druglords who have terrorized his country. So they removed him from the battlefield. As they have removed hundreds upon hundreds of others, Galan's assassination Friday at a rally near Bogota has galvanized his nation. Half a million people took to the streets this weekend, chanting his praises and calling for justice. As his coffin was lowered into the earth, the cry that was raised was: 'Galan is still here!' His spirit does still live. Pray that it can help inspire the beginning of the end to the drug plague. Is that too naive? It is never too naive to hope. Without hope, there is no action. The Medellin cartel and the other drug scum depend on a sense of hopelessness. Which would mean surrender. Indeed, they are demanding that the government negotiate with them. Or there will be a new reign of terror. To its credit, Colombia has refused to negotiate. And in the aftermath of Galan's murder, resolve has been strengthened. America should look to Colombia, to its refusal to bow down, to its passionate war against drugs and terror. But America should also look in a mirror. There would be no Medellin cartel were it not for the U.S. market for its poison. Colombia's druglords gunned down Luis Carlos Galan. But American drug users paid for the bullets."

— The New York Daily News
Aug. 22, 1989



It's not every cop with a "rough, tough street reputation" who shifts gears after almost 20 years to go into the administrative end of law enforcement. It might be argued that very few do. Michael Chitwood, a self-described former police "grunt" with a "Dirty Harry" reputation, is one who did. It's taken a few years and a few hundred miles for him to shake the reputation pinned on him by newspapers, but he's now an experienced police chief who makes the best use of the credibility afforded him by 19½ years of street experience. As importantly, the police chief of Portland, Me., has vowed that he will "never, ever" again have to defend his education or management credentials to anyone.

Chitwood, the most decorated officer in the history of the Philadelphia Police Department, admits that he left that city with nothing that could be described as management experience. He had been a highway patrolman, a narcotics investigator, a hostage negotiator and a homicide detective when he left to become police chief of Middletown Township, Pa. The incident that propelled him into seeking new horizons was perhaps as colorful as the career he would be leaving behind. Sitting on the witness stand during the trial of a "savage" rape/murder case, this veteran, gritty street cop choked. As he prepared to read the defendant's confession to raping, strangling and stabbing a 12-year-old girl, Chitwood simply could not get the words out past a torrent of tears. In short order, the jam-packed courtroom became

a scene of contagious hysteria, as jurors, prosecutors and the victim's family began crying, and the defense attorney screamed for a mistrial. Once Chitwood composed himself and was able to testify, it took only minutes for the defendant to be convicted.

"I figured after that case that it was time for me to go," Chitwood recalls. "I mean, how many doors are you going to kick in, how many commendations are you going to get?" Not wanting to wind up as a security guard or private investigator, Chitwood enlisted the aid of a friend in the management consulting business and did a self-assessment of his strengths and weaknesses. He landed on his feet as police chief in a quiet suburban community, served for over four years, and then moved on to Portland, having completed his bachelor's degree and earned a master's in the interim.

Any expectations he may have had that Portland would be another quiet town were quickly dispelled: Just two days after taking office, he found himself embroiled in what would prove to be a knotty, ongoing debate over gun control — as sensitive a public safety issue as one can find in a sportsmen-oriented state like Maine. At the heart of the matter was Chitwood's refusal to sign applications for concealed-weapons permits without proper criminal-records checks and fingerprint identifications. He tried to make his case before the state Legislature, which responded by passing

legislation pre-empting local gun-control ordinances. As Chitwood sees things, "Why react to senseless tragedy when you can be proactive? We don't need an armed society in an urban area."

The urban area Chitwood now calls home is a "microcosm" that has all the problems of a bigger city — with one critical distinction. "It's small enough where it's still controllable," Chitwood says. "You know who the baddies are, and you can act swiftly to deter them." Among the "baddies" are drug traffickers who are taking advantage of the latent market in Maine and supplying the area with cocaine and marijuana. The Portland police hit hard where they find traffickers, and also place considerable emphasis on drug-related education. It's all just a question of resources. Says Chitwood, "We don't have the money, we don't have the manpower, and we just can't handle the demand."

Lack of resources may be a thorny problem for police executives, Chitwood included, but if there's one thing he doesn't lack, it's autonomy. He conveys that autonomy right on down the line to his troops, and backs them up with the savvy of a street cop who has been there. As he puts it, "The polish that comes with going to school and getting degrees and learning all the power terms and the management styles, that all looks good on paper and it sounds good when you're out addressing community groups, but it's all for naught if the organization doesn't perceive you as being credible."

"I think my strength is the credibility I bring from 19½ years on the street. I know what the job is like because I've been there."

Michael J. **Chitwood** Police Chief of Portland, Maine

Law Enforcement News interview
by Peter C. Dodenhoff

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: Not long after you became Police Chief in Portland, you began speaking out on the issue of gun control. In a state like Maine, which is home to numerous hunters and shooting enthusiasts, your views must not have gone over too well. What prompted you to sound off on such a touchy subject?

CHITWOOD: I arrived in Portland on April 11, 1988, and I wasn't in office two days when my new secretary put a stack of folders on my desk and said I had to sign them. I asked what they were, and she said they were permits to carry concealed weapons. I said, "You're kidding me" — there must have been 30 or 35 of them. I said, "What kind of investigation was done?" There was nothing there other than basic questionnaire things like "Do you use drugs?" or "Have you ever been convicted of a crime?" I started looking for criminal-record checks and fingerprints and things like that, and there was nothing there. So I said, "I'm not going to sign these." I called in my internal affairs officer, who was in charge of this, and asked what this was all about. He proceeded to get me a copy of the law that basically gave the police very minimal power to investigate somebody who wanted to carry a concealed weapon. I saw kids 19 or 20 years old getting permits for .357 Magnums, .44

Magnums, and I said "Wait a minute. Time out here. I'm not signing these things." I spent 19-plus years of my career in Philadelphia, and I saw all the things you had to go through to get a concealed-weapons permit down there. Obviously, the thing that really insulted my intelligence was the lack of a records check.

LEN: Was the Police Department empowered to conduct such a check?

CHITWOOD: Well, it depends on how you read the law. If you interpret it very conservatively, you can do it, but for years all they were doing was taking a thumbprint, and that would be placed on the permit as a courtesy. So I asked what would happen if I don't sign the permits, and the answer was, "Well, you're violating the law." Two days later the Attorney General was in my office, just as an introductory type of thing, and I stated my displeasure with the lack of common sense in this gun law. He proceeded to tell me that this is a gun state, and while unofficially he agreed with me, officially the gun lobby was very strong and you just can't take them on. I said, "Well, I've got a real serious dilemma on this one." I don't want to be issuing people gun permits, have them walk around the streets of Portland and have them shoot somebody, and here's Mike Chitwood's signature affixed to the permit, when there was no reason why they wanted to carry a gun, no fingerprint identification to see if they were a convicted felon from somewhere.

You see, Portland is a city that is a microcosm of urban America. We have the same problems that everybody else has, but it's small enough where it's still controllable. You know who the baddies are, and you can act swiftly to deter them. Then all of a sudden during my tenure you're starting to see an increase in people carrying guns, you're starting to see your Cuban drug dealers arriving in Portland, and the officers are now faced with this whole new realm of police work, in that every day they're going out there and they're finding these drug dealers with three, four and five guns. It's starting to travel from Washington, D.C., up north, with Maine being the last stop in the country. It's like we're three or four years behind the reality that the rest of the country is facing.

So anyway, I said, "I'm going to do this, but I'm really objecting strenuously. What's the mechanism for changing this?" Well, the mechanism is that you've got to go to the Legislature, but the Legislature is controlled by NRA and sportsmen's type groups. So I called my internal affairs guy in and said, "I want you to research, and when you come up with any incident that you feel strongly about that affects public safety, I want to know about it." In the meantime, I had my legal adviser researching the law. So some time in October or November of 1988, the internal affairs officer comes in — and he's also the guy in charge of my SWAT team, a pretty savvy guy with 17 years on the job — and he says,

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"I don't want convicted felons and people with mental disorders walking the streets of our city with guns. Period. It's plain and simple. It's not an anti-gun ordinance. It's a pro-public safety issue. Period."

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"A guy came in here today, and I'm telling you this guy was crazy, but based on the minimal information I can obtain, I can't get anything on him. He gives me a name and a date of birth, and I run it through the computer and there's nothing. But there's no proof positive that he is who he is. He's coming back, and when he does, I'm telling you, I'm going to have my gun. This guy really scares me. He wanted to purchase a 9mm. gun." So I said, okay, we'll keep an eye on him. An hour later, my guy says, "You're not going to believe this. I just got a call from this guy's social worker. This guy who wants the concealed-weapon permit, I'm told, is being treated by a certain doctor at a certain hospital in the city." Well, the law says you can't check other than two institutions — Bangor Mental Health, and one of the other mental health places — to see if somebody has any kind of mental disorder. You can't check in a local place. So the social worker tells my guy that the guy has a hit list of two or three people he wants to kill. I said to call the doctor over at the local hospital. My guy says, "The law says you can't." I said, "Call the doctor, and tell him what's going on." We call him, and the doctor says he can't really say anything because of confidentiality rules. So the officer says, "Let me give you the scenario," and when he did the doctor said, "Oh my God, this guy's homicidal. Let me get back to you." With that, the doctor calls us back and says, "I've got him coming in my office, let me call you tomorrow." The next day the doctor calls and tells us, "I've just had him committed to AMHI" — the Augusta Mental Health Institution. Once he was committed, we could refuse to issue the permit. We got the gun from his social worker and we didn't issue the permit. I said, "That's it. That's the last permit I issue." We found an old ordinance that prohibited carrying guns from sunset to sunrise — any kind of loaded weapon, whether it be shotguns, rifles, pistols, anything. I notified all the permit holders by mail, and told them that from this day forward, you will not be allowed to carry any type of weapon in the city whether you have a permit or not, between sunset and sunrise. Well, obviously, in a hunting state, controlled in the Legislature by the NRA, it caused a furor, and they went crazy. But I strictly enforced it. I said we're not going out and searching for people, however, if we get called to a bar or to a disturbance and a permit-holder has a gun in between those hours, we're going to charge him under this ordinance. Obviously, this ordinance just calls for a fine, but I knew it was going to draw attention to this, and that's what I had to do. I knew I was really going to get blasted over this.

Fighting uphill

LEN: You got into this debate with a few significant handicaps from the start, in the sense that you were almost brand-new on the job, you were an out-of-stater from a major East Coast city like Philadelphia, and so forth. . .

CHITWOOD: Oh, but it gets better [laughs]. The letters to the editor, the letters to me, the phone calls, the threats, the lawsuits, they all started building up. I then mandated that everybody who came in to get a concealed-weapon permit would have to be fingerprinted, and we would send those fingerprints off to the

FBI to be checked for criminal histories and to make sure that they are who they say they are. Well, that added even more fuel to the fire. As a result, I then put together a program where I would go up to the Legislature to argue before them, knowing full well that it was an uphill battle. I tried to seek support, and I went to the Speaker of the House, who was cordial but said I was fighting an uphill battle. I went to the Attorney General and was told, "We'd like to support you, and maybe we can work together," but that never surfaced, because the gun lobby proved to be even more powerful than I thought it was.

So I arrived in Augusta and they had 200 members of SAM there — the Sportsmen's Alliance of Maine. I got up with my prepared statement, and I think maybe there was one politician who had the guts to stand up with me. The Legislature wanted to introduce a pre-emption bill that would negate all ordinances other than what the law currently says regarding concealed weapons, and I was arguing against that, saying that the cities should have the responsibility to enforce those ordinances which they deem necessary for public safety. I found a tremendous amount of support from the citizens of Portland, and from the surrounding community. Once you got out of the city area, though, the support quickly dwindled. It became "This is a Communist plot — once you do this they'll be coming in through Canada to take over our state." And people are serious when they say things like this.

So when I arrived in Augusta, first I was booed by SAM, and of course the legislative panel, of which there were 15 members, didn't have even one middle-of-the-roader. Everybody was hostile. It was like I was on trial. I've spent thousands and thousands of hours testifying in court, so I was well used to it, but I wasn't going to let them get one over on me. Subsequently they passed a pre-emption bill which said that our sunset-to-sunrise law was illegal. Basically it takes away the right of all cities to make those ordinances that affect public safety.

LEN: Does the pre-emption bill also curtail the authority of the local police chief to issue or reject gun permits?

CHITWOOD: The only way you can reject it is that the person has to be a drug addict or have been convicted of a crime of violence. Other than that, you can't even ask them why they want to carry a gun. It's against the law

"I think the police chief should speak out on any issue that affects public safety for the citizens of that particular community, whatever it is."

for me to ask someone why he wants to carry a gun. "Well, I saw Clint Eastwood in 'Magnum Force' and I like the gun he had and I want to carry one just like it." We can't stop him. But again, we're interpreting the state law in a way that we feel we can fingerprint. So we continue to do mandatory fingerprinting. There's already two lawsuits in the state courts challenging my authority to do that, so all that remains to be seen.

Pro-public safety

LEN: In other cities, police chiefs who have spoken out on the gun-control issue have faced organized recall drives put together by angry gun owners and sportsmen's groups. Has there been a move like this against you?

CHITWOOD: No. At this point in time I have the total support of the City Manager, which allowed me to go on the way I did. In addition, the City Council has nine members, and I would say that probably eight strongly support what I do, and one could go either way, for or against. What I've said is that this is strictly a public safety issue. I don't want convicted felons and people with mental disorders walking the streets of our city with guns. Period. It's plain and simple. It's not an anti-gun ordinance, it's not an anti-NRA ordinance. It's a pro-public safety issue. Period. That's all I'm saying. People in the more urban environment, they're usually transplants from Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and they understand it. The majority of the people in the city support it. Once I get outside the city it dissipates real quick. I was referred to in one editorial as a "liberal, pinko Commie."

LEN: Have you noticed any change in the number of requests for permits in the light of all this debate?

CHITWOOD: Initially, we started to see an increase in

permit requests. Recently it has slowed down a bit. Whether it's due to the summertime, and it may go back up in the winter, I don't know. You can't even mandate proficiency training, so we started putting together a program where all the permit holders over a three-month period of time are invited in to the Police Department and we allow them the use of our range and we teach a gun safety course. All on a voluntary basis. We publicize it, we send a letter to all the people who were issued permits during that period, just to bring them in. There's people who never had a gun in their life. The first course was fairly successful, and we hope that the next one will be as successful. Obviously, the first one was attended by all these NRA and SAM types who wanted to find out what we were doing. They kind of went away shocked because they came looking for bear and there was no bear. Next week I'm going to introduce new legislation, but I'm going about it a different way. Next Thursday I'm meeting with the Public Safety Commission and I'm going to give them two plans. Plan A is we can ask for a voting referendum to throw out the whole concealed-weapons law. We need 46,000 signatures — about 10 percent of the last election — in a statewide referendum. We feel strongly that we can probably get those signatures, but it's going to take a lot of work and obviously I think it would be crazy politically to try to run a police department and get involved in that type of political issue. Plan B is to reintroduce legislation that prohibits the carrying of any type of firearm in places like bars, churches, schools, police stations, polling places, courtrooms — similar to a law that they have in Delaware. I've dealt with various communities throughout the nation on this, and I like the concept because it's common-sensical. Obviously I expect that's going to cause quite a concern. But I figure again it's a public safety issue, and you're starting to see an increase in the usage of firearms. We had a couple of real violent deaths recently, and we're starting to see more violence occurring as drugs increase.

LEN: What impact, if any, has all of the national debate over firearms — particularly assault weapons — had on the issue as it's evolving in Maine?

CHITWOOD: I think it has allowed both sides to dig in. Obviously, for those people who look at it from my point of view as a public safety issue, that makes my position

much stronger. Of course, the other side, who are very militant in their outlook, have dug in even more. I found out as an outsider that Maine is kind of a laid-back place, and they don't like change and they don't like people coming in from outside with big-city views. Well, when you look at Portland, it has the same problems as the big city. My thing is, why react to senseless tragedy, when you can be proactive? Why not do something before it's too late?

LEN: Does that kind of appeal work?

CHITWOOD: I think it appeals to the people in the more urban environment, who want to go out on a Friday night to the theater or to an art show or just walk down the street. Those types of people support that. Even the sportspeople that I see when I'm out walking on the street or when I'm out doing speaking engagements, once they understand my issue, there's very few that have a problem with it. I tell them I'm not anti-gun. All I'm saying is let's keep our streets much safer. Then you hear the argument, "Well, a criminal is going to get a gun anyway." So what? That's a given, and we've got to deal with that later on, but why have an armed society. We don't need an armed society in an urban area.

Beyond the political

LEN: In speaking with police chiefs around the country, we get a mixed bag of viewpoints on whether or not chiefs ought to be actively involved in politicking and speaking out on issues. Some suggest that taking a stand on particular issues can be at best a tricky proposition for police chiefs, who are supposed to take a professional posture that's above it all. . .

CHITWOOD: I think the police chief should speak out on any issue that affects public safety for the citizens of that particular community, whatever it is — whether

LEN interview: Chief Michael Chitwood

it's corrections, whether it's violence, even housing. If housing and the homeless affect what you're doing, and the community comes down and says, "What are the cops doing about that?" well, it's not really a police issue; it's a social issue. But I think a police official should speak up. It's important for people to know what we do, when we do it, and why we do it. Once you get the community to buy in to your operation, you've got a lot smoother sailing than you would have if they didn't have any idea. I'm not afraid to speak out on those issues that affect my operation. I feel very strongly that the gun issue affects public safety. Obviously it's become a political issue, but when my men and women go out on a call, they need to know that the police chief is out there supporting them in that he doesn't want everybody carrying a gun. When you can't ask a person why he wants to carry a gun, and you can't ask a person to submit fingerprints because you want to make sure he doesn't have a record, then that becomes a public safety issue that goes beyond the political. The political issue comes in when you deal with a state that is pro-gun, pro-right to carry a gun.

LEN: Are there other areas in which you're trying to steer the department in a proactive sense so as to avoid problems before they get out of control?

CHITWOOD: We're very lucky to be getting a lot of grants from different state agencies in a couple different areas. In the state of Maine and in the city of Portland, anywhere from 92 percent to 94 percent of the crime is property-related crime. There's a tremendous amount of burglaries and car break-ins — most of it attributable to drugs. We have recently done something that's never been done in the state, and that's the reverse stings. We have an undercover guy who poses as a burglar from Boston, who not only bought stolen property but in turn sold stolen property. In the last month or two we spent around \$50,000 — all grant money — and we brought the program to a very successful closure the other day. The people that were targeted were all thieves and fences. It's easy to lock up the burglar; you get somebody and they'll confess to 500 house burglaries or 700 car break-ins, but then where is all the material going? So we focused on the fences, and we put a strong dent into it. We are continuing that, because we've been funded again, and we feel very strongly about that particular operation. And, like every other organization, there's the drug investigations. It's the same thing. We've never had a computer system in here. We have been able to scrimp and save and use our drug funds to get involved in computerization. We're starting small and working our way up with that. The thing that I felt good about, coming in here as an outsider, is that there's a tremendous amount of talent in this organization that was never utilized. Never. And now these guys are all champing at the bit. So I came in, I fought hard for recognition, and for pay increases. Obviously that's going to take a long time, but in the first year we were able to get the officers and the supervisors more money in their contract than they'd ever gotten before. It's these types of things — giving the officers a good feeling about coming in to work, and having them perceived as professionals, which they are. They never had this before. It's those proactive measures in making the organization feel good about itself, and making the people in the organization feel good about themselves, letting people know that this is a tremendously professional and ethical police department. I said that my entire career in Philadelphia. I just brought the sum of what I learned into here, and basically all it was was dealing with the people. And if there's an issue, they know I'll take it on.

Hitting home runs

LEN: Coming into a situation like that, it must also give you a certain extra freedom to move, in that you don't have to start off by addressing a host of internal problems of corruption, brutality or misconduct...

CHITWOOD: Right. And again, I guess the theme of what I'm saying is that we have a microcosm here, but in a way that's a breath of fresh air. Finally after 16 months I just reorganized to where I now feel good about the organization. I just abolished the rank of major and I made two deputy chiefs, promoting people from within the organization. One of the more in-

novative things we did was during the promotional process. It's a typical Civil Service process: You take a written exam, you get scored on the written exam, the higher group then goes before the Civil Service Commission and gets interviewed, then you do the performance evaluation and you get so many points for seniority, and eventually you come up with a list. I was allowed to pick one of the three candidates I was given for each position. What I did was I went out and I identified key leaders in the community — for example, the presidents of banks, the presidents of hospitals, the executive director of United Way — and for each rank I grabbed two of these community members and went to their locations, the bank or the hospital or whatever, with the candidates, and I had these community leaders interview the candidates and make suggestions back to me. I was present, but I didn't do any interviewing. They formulated their own questions, and what this has done is it has shown the community the tremendous amount of talent within the organization, and it has allowed the officers the opportunity to sit in a CEO's office, to be in a position of power in the community and talk with these people. Well, when the media found out about this, they went out and they interviewed these different people, and the people said the same thing I did: that there's so much talent, they wouldn't want to make the decision; they didn't envy me in that respect. My thing is, let the people see the professionalism that's there. Let the people get a good handle on what it is we are. I also invite the business leaders on ride-alongs. I suggest they come

servicing a latent demand that's already there?

CHITWOOD: The second part of that statement is probably more correct. I think it's a latent market. It seems like a cancer that just travels throughout your body. It starts in Florida and comes all the way up the coast. It's almost like this is virgin territory. There is not a big minority population in the whole state. Take all the minorities that you can think of, and they're probably a little more than 2 percent in the whole state — Asians, blacks, Hispanics, whatever. But all of a sudden, like I said, you're starting to see this tremendous influx to seize control of the cocaine traffic, in Portland in particular. The Cubans controlled it all. We knocked 'em dead; we put 'em all in jail. We identified a whole ring, and they're all either deported, have fled the area or are currently in jail on a million dollars bail or something like that. But no sooner did we get that done then here comes another Cuban group in. It seems as though they've identified an area — like they did in the Amish country in Pennsylvania — that looked ripe for the picking. We have the largest police department in the state, with 153 cops. Most of the other communities have maybe 20, 30, 40 police officers. The State Police has a little over 200 officers to patrol 3,000 square miles. So it's almost as though the economics are right, the geographic location is right. There's three DEA agents in this half of the state, and two FBI agents. And the demand is such in the urban areas that there's a lot of people using drugs.

"As far as the street crime goes, we target it wherever it is. The stumbling block occurs once you do that — there's no room in the jails, no room anywhere."

in on a Friday or a Saturday night and ride around with the police officers. That has been a home-run hitter for us. Once a month I hold a meeting with all the command staff, from sergeants on up — more informational than anything — and each time we go out and have it in a different building. Instead of having it in a police station or in City Hall, I'll go to the executive boardroom of Mercy Hospital, or to the boardroom of Casco Northern Bank. It gives them a better feel when they get called out to a location. They're little things, but they show people how important they are. It shows the people, and it shows the community.

LEN: What is the situation like these days with regard to drugs in your area?

CHITWOOD: I'll address Portland first, and then what I see in the rest of the state. Obviously, the major drug at this point in time is cocaine. They have a state-operated outfit called BIDE [Bureau of Intergovernmental Drug Enforcement]. It's funded by both the state and Federal governments, and all the officers in it are cross-sworn. The organization is made up of retired state police, current state police, retired and active members of both the sheriff's department and the different police departments in the state, and they have the law enforcement powers of the state, but then the U.S. Attorney swears them in and also gives them Federal powers. So they're a combination of police officer, Customs agent, DEA agent, if you will. They have done a tremendous amount of work throughout the state, especially in the southern part along the coast, dealing with cocaine and marijuana. The groups that you're finding to be very strong all of a sudden are your Cubans. You're seeing a lot of that, both on the state level and in Portland itself. We've been able through joint cooperation to put a real good hurting on the Cuban groups that have been coming up here from Boston and Lowell, Mass., in particular.

In your other areas, you're starting to get a lot of intelligence on different Asian groups bringing in drugs — for example, in Lewiston. The intelligence is that a lot of Asian groups — Chinese, in particular — are bringing a lot of cocaine into the area. All of a sudden kilos of cocaine are becoming as commonplace as pounds of marijuana. You'll see nine kilos, six kilos, 22 kilos — a whole lot of that.

LEN: Is it a case of traffickers creating a new market or

LEN: Attacking drug trafficking is just one part of the overall picture. What are you doing on the demand side, whether in terms of drug-related education or user-focused enforcement?

CHITWOOD: I personally think that the government, whether it's Federal, state or local, has to focus on the area of education. The more people you lock up, the more lucrative the drug scene becomes. You can see that in your more urban areas, where kids who are 12 or 13 years old and never had a dime are now making \$500 a week just holding the stuff in their pockets for the traffickers. Before I got here some of our people went out to L.A. and brought the DARE concept back here to use in the schools. I have four officers assigned full time, originally to the sixth and fifth grades in the public schools. It was tremendously received; it changed the image of what a police officer was perceived as. It was no longer "pig," like it was years ago. This program lets the kids see that police officers are in fact human beings, and it makes the interaction more positive, especially when you start at that young age. It really works. Who's to know what it's going to be in the future, whether those things are really going to work? The jury may be out on that. But we feel very strongly that it's 100-percent positive in terms of community relations and changing the image of what a police officer is all about. What has happened is that the private schools — private meaning both "lots of money" and "parochial" — have now gotten wind of what we're doing and they're now demanding the same thing. So between the private, parochial and public schools I've had to spread out the four guys I have assigned full time. They're all being tremendously received by kids, by the parents and by the school administrators, to the point now where we can't handle it. We don't have the resources, we don't have the money, we don't have the manpower, and we just can't handle the demand. It's almost like an addiction — "Give us more."

As far as the street crime goes, we target it wherever it is. We go after them, we take their automobiles, we take their money. The stumbling block occurs once you do that — there's no room in the jails, no room in the prison system, no room anywhere. You're dealing with a system that is totally antiquated. It has never grown, and it just can't handle things.

LEN: One of your fellow Maine police chiefs recently described the level of involvement by Federal drug en-

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Chitwood: "In Philadelphia I was a grunt"

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forcement agencies as rather minimal in your state — next to nothing, as he put it. Are you satisfied that the Federal Government is doing all it can in Maine, even with the limited resources currently in place?

CHITWOOD: I'm satisfied, given the resources that are in place. Like I said, you have three DEA agents working the entire southern half of Maine. That's ludicrous. These guys work hard, they want to help, but the human resource factor is so undermanned and so understaffed that it's difficult.

LEN: Of course cocaine comes up from down South, along the Interstate highways and other routes, but Maine's rugged coastline, with its tiny islands and numerous inlets, would seem ideal for smugglers. Is there much in the way of ship traffic dropping loads of narcotics directly along the coast, for transshipment elsewhere?

CHITWOOD: There's no telling what's here. There's absolutely no way of knowing. I can walk out on the pier here and you see 500 sailboats. There's so many coves, so many little islands, it's absolutely unbelievable. You could have a mother ship come in and drop a load on one of these islands 10 miles out there. The geographical makeup of this state and the surrounding waters is so conducive to drug trafficking that it's scary. You're looking at a state that's 87 percent forests, and has 3,000 miles of coastline. You could do anything, just about, and nobody would ever find out. Even thinking about it is scary, because there's no way of knowing what's here.

LEN: So even the best police intelligence effort would fall short of the mark, because there are so many factors working against the development of a complete picture?

CHITWOOD: Absolutely. But again, it's not for lack of trying. It's like [William] Bennett saying he's going to attack the urban areas. Well, that's great for the urban areas, but we've got a drug problem here too. It may not be as violent and as large as in New York or Philadelphia, but we still have the same type of problem based on the population that we have. Proportionately, we've got the same problem. The focus has to be on education; you've got to get kids to start knowing what drugs are about, and to say no. When I was in Philadelphia, and then for the next four and a half years in a suburban community, education was not part of the culture. Police weren't trained to go into schools and interact with these kids and do these DARE programs. I never saw it. I don't even know if they have that now in Philadelphia. But certainly the enforcement, the locking up, the putting in jail hasn't done a whole lot.

Straight to the top

LEN: In looking over your background, there is nothing during your 19 years in Philadelphia that suggests management experience. Did you go from the ranks to the chief's office in one step?

CHITWOOD: When I left Philadelphia I was a homicide detective. From there I went right into the position of chief of police in Middletown Township.

LEN: That must have been some transition. . .

CHITWOOD: I was fortunate in that I was in an organization of 50-some sworn officers in a suburban community right outside of Philadelphia. I was very lucky in the fact that I had established what I feel was a good reputation. I was referred to for years as "Dirty Harry," so when they call me a liberal commie up here, I have to laugh a bit. I had a certain rough, tough street reputation, and I went into an organization where the police chief had been there for 30-some years. So they were looking for change. They were looking for a street cop. When I went for my interview with the Board of Supervisors, obviously there were people who wanted me there because they had offered me the job. They were looking for somebody young and energetic. And then there were people who were looking for more of the management type, and some people who just didn't want me there because I was from Philadelphia. If you were from Philadelphia, you were corrupt, you were this,

you were that. Then, when I was interviewed, there were people who were concerned about my management experience and my educational experience. I assured them that I gave them what they couldn't get from most managers, and that was 19½ years of experience in a major metropolitan city in every facet of law enforcement. In addition to that, my "people skills" were my strength, and that's what they needed. I could give them this. By the time I left it was 5-0 to hire me. As soon as I got the job, I pulled together all my schooling and education that I'd gotten over the 19½ years, and went back and finished, and I swore that the next job I took I would never, ever have to defend my education or management experience. It was a stepping-stone for me. My best friend was a management consultant at the time, so I was able to network and draw from his experiences and intelligence and knowledge of people and management techniques, and really just apply it all. It was difficult because I spent my entire life on the street doing what I wanted to do, when I wanted to do it, and all of a sudden I was confined to a chair. But I still went out and maintained a hands-on type of style. It was difficult the first six months, but then all of a sudden you

ultimate decision, but when you seek that input and you make them part of the decision-making process, whatever you do, popular or not, you've got a better chance of it flying. If an officer makes a good arrest, I pick up the phone and I call him at home. If he's sick or somebody in his family is sick or dies, I go to the hospital or I go to the funeral. So the experience of the street obviously is a tremendous asset. The polish that comes with going to school and getting degrees and learning all the power terms and the management styles, that all looks good on paper and it sounds good when you're out addressing community groups, but it's all for naught if the organization doesn't perceive you as being credible.

Putting aside labels

LEN: You said you had a reputation as "Dirty Harry." Did it take much to shake off that kind of label?

CHITWOOD: I think the thing that shook it off was the geographical distance. There were times in Philadelphia that my reputation was considered somewhat brutal, according to the media. When I went into Middletown,

"I pulled together all my schooling and went back and finished. I swore that the next job I took I would never, ever have to defend my education or management experience."

get different ideas from different people and they help you out. You apply them, and it works.

LEN: Very often, when you have someone who is a "rough, tough" street cop, the last thing in the world that individual wants to be is the boss. What prompted you to make such a career move?

CHITWOOD: There was one incident in particular that put me on course, a really brutal homicide of a little kid. It was a little girl the age of my daughter, and she had been raped, strangled and stabbed 12 times. Subsequently we made an arrest and we went to court. I got up on the witness stand to read this guy's confession, and there must have been 500 or 600 people in the courtroom. Every TV station was there, every print media was there, all because it was such a savage case. I got up on the stand to testify, and I couldn't. I started crying. I broke down. Well, obviously the defendant almost had a heart attack. The lawyer screamed for a mistrial, the jurors started crying. I tried again, and I couldn't get it out. Now the family's all crying, the jury's crying, the D.A.'s crying, and they called a recess so I could compose myself, and I finally got it out. The guy was found guilty in about six minutes and was sentenced to the electric chair. So I figured after that case that it was time for me to go. I mean, how many doors are you going to kick in, how many commendations are you going to get, how many newspaper clippings do you need? I didn't want to end my career and become a guard or an investigator or something. I started sending out resumes, and I was fortunate enough to hit the right target.

LEN: In making the transition from street cop to police executive, have you noticed a change in yourself on a personal level?

CHITWOOD: Yes. It's made me more aware of the concerns of the people that work with me, for me and under me. But I think my strength is the credibility I bring from 19½ years on the street. I know what the job is like because I've been there. Once you maintain that credibility with your support staff and the people who work for you and work in an organization, your credibility goes sky high. I'm there if something happens. I go out. I want to be involved. Sometimes I'm too involved. All the books tell you that you have subordinates to do this or do that. I read them all, but when you go to somebody and you say, "There's a guy in there with a gun. I want you to go in and get him," and you take him aside and you say, "I want you to be careful — you've got a family, so don't do anything crazy," all of a sudden you're not the manager. You're now a cop. They see that and it goes through an organization. When you involve every component of an organization in making a decision, it gives you more credibility. You make the

there were concerns like, "He's going to shut down Route 1 and stop everybody and drag 'em out and search them." I showed them that that was wrong, and I went out and I became very astute with the political system and how that system runs. I learned that in Philadelphia, because there was a point in time where I was considering a career change and I was going to get involved in politics. I'm glad I didn't take that route, but I learned the system, I learned how to deal with the politicians, I learned how to maneuver in the presence of Supreme Court judges in the state, and then leave that particular forum and go to the worst ghetto area in the city. It took a lot of time, a lot of years. I want people to perceive me as being articulate, fair, caring, but I also want them to know that I'm not afraid to go down onto the street, that I'm not afraid to go to the scene of the barricaded man, I'm not afraid to walk up to a guy and say "Nice job."

I take on the issues. Police are underpaid; it's a disgrace. I realize that there's budget constraints, but it's not fair to the men and women. If you want college-educated people and you want people who are going to serve you into the next century, you've got to pay. It's little things like recognition programs, writing letters to their houses, thanking them, riding with them at night — those are all things that you learn from the street, and the key to it is how you treat people. If you treat people so that you utilize their skills and their strengths, they're going to buy in. They're going to knock the door down to find out what they can do for you.

LEN: Having served for so long in Philadelphia, with one of the largest police departments in the United States, do you now find yourself comfortable in a department that's probably about the size of one of Philadelphia's police precincts?

CHITWOOD: I'm in a different role. In Philadelphia I was a grunt, pure and simple. Here I'm the boss. Here I have total autonomy to run the Portland Police Department. No interference from anybody. Even in my last position of 4½ years, I had total autonomy to run the police department the way I saw fit. What I've learned in my 26 years, and in my last six years as a police administrator, is that the skills and the techniques involved in management and leadership are the same across the board. I've also learned that the larger the organization, obviously there's more problems, but then there's more people to draw from to help you solve those problems. For years I worked under autocratic police chiefs and the paramilitaristic organization. They suspended you for a day if you were out of your car without a hat on. That's ludicrous. You don't do that in this day and age, because there's so many educated people coming into these departments. I'm very fortunate that I've had a tremendous amount of support, a

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Backers see fighting chance for Police Corps

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from their original concept, however, in that the Police Corps would now be a national program funded by the Federal Government, rather than the state-mandated and funded effort created by Rubinstein and Walinsky.

The new proposal specifically states that Police Corps participants shall be compensated at "the same rate of pay and benefits and enjoy the same rights under applicable agreements with labor organizations and under state and local law as other police officers of the same rank and tenure in the police force of which the participant is a member."

No Policing on the Cheap

That provision was made at the insistence of several policing organizations and unions who balked at supporting the original program because the participants were to be paid at rates below those of colleagues with the same rank, leaving open the possibility that job standards would be undermined by replacing full-time officers with more cheaply paid cadets.

With the revision, Walinsky said, the Police Corps legislation now has the support of such policing organizations as the Fraternal Order of Police and the Interna-

tional Brotherhood of Police Officers.

"I really think we have a shot at passing this bill," Walinsky said. "It's got a unique range of support across the political spectrum and the fact that so many of the police groups have come in and are really enthusiastically lobbying for this has helped an enormous amount."

A national Police Corps would "recruit much higher quality people than we have been getting in the last 10 or 15 years in law enforcement — in larger numbers — and making them available for local departments around the states," said Rubinstein.

Jarred into Innovation

The infusion of college-educated manpower into American police forces could provide the impetus needed to jar the profession into formulating more innovative approaches to fighting crime, he said.

"It's clear that the effort to use so-called professional law enforcement methods — basically the same methods of patrol that we've used since the middle of the 19th century — really no longer work," said Rubinstein. "We have to increase the size of our force, we have to increase our diversity in both men, women, racial and ethnic backgrounds,

and when we have a greater flexibility in numbers, we've got to begin some different kinds of patrol.

The bulk of the program's cost would stem from the loan provisions and not from additional bureaucracy, said Rubinstein.

"We're trying to create a program that will minimally create additional bureaucracy," he said.

Initially, Few Takers

In the early 1980's, when Walinsky and Rubinstein first sought support for the concept of providing college educations to young people in exchange for police service, there were few takers. San Jose, Calif., was one of the few cities to set up such a program, but it was later abandoned because of union objections and funding problems, said Police Chief Joseph McNamara.

"But I think if it's funded on a Federal level, both of those obstacles can be overcome," said McNamara, who supports the current legislative proposals.

New York City is one of the few jurisdictions that now has a com-

parable program in place. While it differs in several key respects from the Police Corps approach now before Congress, it does offer a model for how such a program might work.

The Police Cadet Corps is a one-year, tuition-assistance program for those in their senior year of college, and participants can be promoted to full-time police officer status upon completion of the program.

Through Normal Channels

Police Cadet Corps applicants must pass the standard Civil Service police exam and all other physical, psychological and background checks required of any other police applicant. They are not assigned to law enforcement work, but are given less sensitive and dangerous duties such as patrolling parks and zoos or working in community relations units or with the Police Athletic League.

Cadets receive a \$750 tuition check each semester, which is enough to cover tuition at the City University of New York,

although they may attend any school in the city. The loan, totaling \$1,500, is forgiven after two years of post-graduation police service — should the cadet decide to accept appointment as a full-time police officer.

Not Without Problems

But the Cadet Corps has not been without its problems. Originally designed as a two-year program, it was subsequently scaled back to one year because the goal of 200 cadets per school year was never realized, said Sgt. Gilbert Gomila, a Cadet Corps recruiter, adding that an average of 130 cadets are involved in the program at any one time. While the program annually draws 1,500 applicants, many do not pass the various examinations required — a dilemma shared by any number of police departments seeking qualified personnel.

James Curran, Dean of Special Programs at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, helped to develop the prototype for New York's Police Cadet Corps, which

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Seattle union bounces cop for racist comments

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privileged [youths],...and we are very supportive of the community," he said.

The letter "embarrassed" the union, Seattle police officers and the entire community, Shilling added.

"His remarks have really outraged our police officers. They're very angry and feel like they've been slapped in the face by one of their own colleagues,"

Shilling told LEN.

Wald's excuse to the union for writing the letter was that "he just went wacko," said Shilling.

Shilling said he believes the actions taken by the guild and by Fitzsimons are appropriate and the guild does not believe that Wald should be terminated.

"That wouldn't be an appropriate response because he has spent 24 years dedicated to all the citizens of this city," Shilling said.

"Our people probably feel worse about it than many of the members of the black community because it makes us look bad and doesn't represent the way we feel," Shilling added. "We don't want to have anybody think that Seattle police officers are racist, because they're not."

Sims said he was fairly satisfied with the actions of the guild and the department and added that "I don't believe [Wald's] views represent the Police Department."

"I appreciate both the guild's demanding his resignation quickly, in an emergency meeting, and the chief of police coming out very quickly and relieving him of his responsibilities. I think what we're trying to do in our community here is really develop a fairly progressive Police Department and [we're] trying very hard to bridge some of the historical gaps that we have between the black community and the Police Department," said Sims.

Burden's Beat: News from abroad

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assault and battery — on a Caribbean cruise in hopes that they would learn responsibility and cooperation. Hold on just a second, said the normally placid and sympathetic Swedish public. Enough, already! The planned cruise was swiftly canceled. The miscreants will go into more orthodox reform programs, which in Sweden include assignment to construction work, fire brigades and foundries.

Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Township, NJ 07675.

DoJ weighing gun-control plans

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and immediate check, gun purchasers would go to their local law enforcement agency for a criminal history clearance. The agency would conduct a live 10-fingerprint scan using Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) equipment. The information would be sent to state criminal records repositories and to the FBI for checking. Applicants who receive clearance would then be issued a FOID card. Dealers would ac-

quire equipment that would allow them to compare a single fingerprint from the purchaser to information appearing on the card. Start-up costs are estimated at \$344 million to \$572 million. Annual costs are estimated at \$203 million to \$295 million.

¶ "Smart Cards": States would issue ID cards to adult residents that would have "electronically imprinted identifying information, including biometric data and information such as felony convictions," according to the DoJ

report. Dealers would have "readers" that would allow them to verify identification and learn whether the cardholder is barred from purchasing firearms. No cost estimates were provided in the report.

The report said that some of the costs of any of the systems could be recovered by charging gun purchasers "special fees" on each firearms purchase and collecting application and processing fees from purchasers.

Forum:

Doing right by doing wrong

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buy or sell such contraband. Agents then seek to do business with those who respond, in the hope of making arrests.

Is it ever appropriate for police to deceptively use the news media? The costs and risks of doing this can be grave. Lies have a way of feeding on themselves. Once accepted for good purposes, they can more easily be used for bad purposes. The tactic of the big lie is an important factor in totalitarian governments. A free and reliable press is a sacred bulwark of liberty. Our common life is impoverished when the press cannot trust the government and citizens cannot trust the press. Police are never justified in outright lies to the press.

Yet to prohibit law enforcement from ever taking actions that deceive the press and public, at least while an investigation is ongoing, would be unrealistic and socially harmful. Nor are police under obligation to tell all they know. Police press officers have a

very difficult job. It is certainly appropriate for them to offer a noncommittal "no comment" or "I have no information I can provide on that" in response to questions that would compromise an ongoing investigation (e.g., "Is that pawn shop really a cover for a police sting?") They may also attempt non-coercively to persuade the press that it is in the public interest to withhold certain stories temporarily.

However reluctantly, I think we must conclude that there are conditions under which law enforcement officials may deceptively structure the environment with the expectation that the mass media will be taken in, at least until the truth comes out at a trial or the investigation is stopped.

Among the conditions which are necessary, though certainly not sufficient for this are a serious offense, the absence of alternative means and a high-level formal review before the investigation begins. The amount of deception should be only that which is

minimally required and it should be *passive* in the sense that reporters draw inferences from contrived events and specious appearances, rather than *active*, as with police directly lying in response to questions, in press releases or in planting falacious stories.

Applying these criteria, actions such as the DEA's described above would be acceptable (although staged arrests may involve other troubling issues). Police could also use the media to advertise for contraband. But outright lies to the press and events staged only for public relations purposes (whether to enhance an agency's image of productivity or to send a deterrence message) are clearly unacceptable.

Yet in legitimizing the state's use of domestic deception even in a circumscribed fashion, the risks are ever present. A vigilant press and conscientious police must be sure that Shakespeare's observation is not reversed, wherein great wrong leads to little that is right.

Chief of Police, Galveston, Tex., population 62,500, seeks applicants for the position of chief of police, to administer a department of 160 sworn officers, 40 civilian personnel, and a budget of \$5.8 million.

Applicants must be high school graduates and must possess TCLEOSE Basic Certificate (college degree and advanced certification preferred). Must also have five years' paid experience as a police officer. Salary is negotiable, depending on qualifications.

Send resume by Sept. 30, 1989, to: Personnel Department, City of Galveston, P.O. Box 779, Galveston, TX 77553.

Program Research Specialist II. The New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Office of Justice Systems Analysis, is seeking an individual who will be responsible for acquiring and analyzing information covering criminal justice issues using various research techniques.

The position calls for a candidate with a B.A. in criminal justice, criminology, statistics, psychology, political science or sociology, including or supplemented by 15 credit hours in research methods, statistics and/or computerized data analysis plus two years of experience in crime- or delinquency-related research. A master's degree in one

of the above listed fields or 30 graduate credit hours may be substituted for one year of the required experience. A doctorate or 60 graduate credit hours in one of the above fields may be substituted for both years. Good writing skills, knowledge of survey methodology, questionnaire design and computerized data analysis (particularly SPSS) are highly desirable.

Salary range for the position is \$29,056 to \$36,165 annually. Apply before Sept. 15, 1989, to: Personnel Office, Division of Criminal Justice Services, Executive Park Tower, Stuyvesant Plaza, Albany, NY 12203-3764. EOE.

Deputy Sheriff. The Monroe County, Fla., Sheriff's Office is accepting applications for the position of deputy sheriff.

Previous certified law enforcement training is required. Applicants must have a high school diploma and must be able to successfully pass psychological, polygraph and drug urinalysis tests, plus an extensive background investigation. Starting salary is \$25,165.40 annually, plus excellent benefits.

For further information, contact: Monroe County Sheriff's Office, Human Resources Division, P.O. Box 1269, Key West, FL 33041. (305) 292-7044. EOE.

Police Officer. Applications are being accepted on a continuous basis for positions throughout Brevard County, Fla. The Brevard Police Testing and Certification Program provides a centralized recruiting and testing service for all police officer positions in the county.

For further information and schedule, contact: PCTP, Criminal Justice Center, 3865 N. Wickham Road, Melbourne, FL 32935. (407) 254-0305, ext. 3531.

LEN interview: Chief Michael Chitwood

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tremendous network that I still have available to me. I feel good in Portland, but when I took the job here I said, "I'm here for four years; after four years I can't say what I'm going to do." Obviously when I started this process of being a police chief, I thought to myself, "One day I'd like to be a police chief in one of the top 20 cities in the country." Who knows? What I've learned, and the skills that I've developed, you could apply them across the board anywhere, as long as you have those basic human skills.

LEN: You're a "people" person. . .

CHITWOOD: That's important. When I tell somebody I care about them, I really care about them. It's part of the political process of being a police chief. They know if it's just window-dressing or if you really care. I'm out there at two o'clock in the morning riding around with them, backing 'em up at car stops and so forth. I don't interfere, but I'm right there backing up my guys. Those things go a long way. I know full well that you can't please everybody in the organization, but if you can please 80 percent, you can write off the other 20 percent. Five percent you write off automatically when you walk in the door. After 16 months, if you've still got 80 percent on your side you're doing well. It's a very young organization, because they've got the 20-years-and-out thing up here, and holy Christ, they bolt out of here like nobody's business. I think there's one officer with over 20 years on this job. What we're starting to see up here now is that five of the last seven or eight people we've hired are college-educated. You're seeing this influx, and I think that we've made the police job itself very visible up here. It wasn't visible before; it was almost like a second-class citizen.

LEN: If the 20-and-out policy is as popular as you suggest, and the department as a result is quite young, that would seem to put you in a good position to shape law enforcement in Portland for much longer than the four years you've committed yourself to. . .

CHITWOOD: Oh, absolutely. I sensed that right away. In the last three or four years they changed the 20-and-out so that it's now 25, which even makes it stronger. As I stated before, there's a tremendous amount of talent, and you're now starting to see a lot of young guys who are all going back to school and getting an education. Everything's growing and it's starting to get exciting. I allow them to do it. I allow them to grow and to come up with their innovative programs. If you have a problem, go solve it. If you need resources, come to me; if not, go solve the problem. Don't come to me and say you couldn't do it because I didn't give you the autonomy to do it. I give them the same autonomy I'm given, and they respond to it. The key is identifying the key players. I'm very fortunate in that I have a knack for picking out the key people. I know the organization, I know the people, and I know where the resources are and where the power is.

Police Corps revived

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he believes is a more logical approach than the one now before Congress.

Not Trained Like Professionals

"It still lacks key elements that we built into the cadet program as we designed it," Curran said. "We designed it so that police officers would begin to be trained like professionals in other fields, where the key responsibility of training would be in a college or a professional school," and not in a Federally operated training camp, as has been proposed.

"It seems to me like [the Police Corps] may not have anything to do with the real problems of crime and policing, which have to do with the fact that we don't seem to know how to train police officers. We're not experimenting enough with new techniques. I just don't see it occurring on the Federal level," Curran said.

Any program aimed at obtaining higher-quality, college-educated police officers, Curran said, should involve the concepts of internships, residency programs or social work placement —

a "professional-educational approach."

Organizational Misgivings

"You may find that what you really have is an enormously expensive way of deferring college costs and putting people through police training, but the amount of service you're going to get is negligible," he said.

Others have expressed similar reservations about the program. The Police Executive Research Forum recently surveyed its members on the viability of the Police Corps program and found they have "mixed views" about it, said executive director Darrel Stephens in a recent statement.

PERF members suggested that the bill should include provisions for in-service officers to receive financial aid if they attend college part time.

PERF members also called for prior screening of applicants to ensure that they meet police employment standards and a requirement that participants spend summers in internships programs with police agencies.

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Upcoming Events

OCTOBER

16-17. **Supervisory Principles within Communication Centers.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Vero Beach, Fla.

16-18. **Police Supervisory Practices.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Charleston, W. Va.

16-18. **Supervision & Management of Drug Investigations.** Presented by the Narcotics Control Technical Assistance Program. To be held in Bismarck, N.D. No fee.

16-18. **Body Movement in the Interview/Interrogation Process.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Detroit.

16-18. **Limiting Liability & Legal Aspects of Crime Prevention.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$265.

16-18. **Management of the Police Training Function.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del.

16-18. **Occult & Satanic Crime Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Cherry Hill, N.J.

16-20. **Electronic Surveillance & Tracking.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.

16-20. **Ritualistic Crimes Update.** Presented by the Central Texas Council of Governments and the Killeen Police Academy. To be held in Killeen, Tex. Fee: \$100.

16-27. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction I.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$700.

19-20. **Improvised Explosive Devices & Booby Traps.** Presented by Executec International Corp. Fee: \$250.

20. **Street Narcotics.** Presented by Davis & Associates. To be held in Anaheim, Calif. Fee: \$59.

20-21. **Accident Investigation Techniques.** Presented by the National Association of Traffic Accident Reconstructionists and Investigators. To be held in Baltimore. Fee: \$150 (NATARI members); \$175 (non-members).

21. **Officer Survival.** Presented by Davis & Associates. To be held in Anaheim, Calif. Fee: \$59.

21. **Basic Firearms Instructor Course.** Presented by the National Rifle Association. To be held in Spring, Tex.

23. **Street Narcotics.** Presented by Davis & Associates. To be held in San Francisco. Fee: \$59.

23-24. **Drug & Narcotics Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del.

23-24. **Hazmat Recognition.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del.

23-25. **Supervision & Management of Drug Investigations.** Presented by the Narcotics Control Technical Assistance Program. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. No fee.

23-25. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Milwaukee. Fee: \$495.

23-25. **Body Movement in the Interview/Interrogation Process.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Virginia Beach, Va.

23-26. **Executive & Dignitary Protection.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$475 (IACP members); \$525 (non-members).

23-26. **Managing the Narcotics Investigation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. No fee.

23-26. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$550.

23-27. **Tactical Weapons.** Presented by Executec International Corp. Fee: \$450.

23-27. **Locks & Locking Devices I.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.

24. **Officer Survival.** Presented by Davis & Associates. To be held in San Francisco. Fee: \$59.

24-25. **Fire & Arson Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Cherry Hill, N.J.

24-26. **Choosing Microcomputer Statistical Packages.** Presented by the National Criminal Justice Computer Laboratory & Training Center. To be held in Washington, D.C.

24-27. **Tactical Crime Analysis.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del.

25-26. **Drug Interdiction.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del.

25-26. **Hazmat Incident Analysis.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del.

25-27. **Street Tactics & Officer Safety.**

Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Atlanta. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

26-27. **Interviewing the Sexually Abused/Assaulted Child.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Braintree, Mass.

29-31. **Street Survival '89.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Wichita, Kan. Fee: \$125 (all three days); \$95 (first two days only); \$65 (third day only).

30-31. **Government Computer Security Issues.** Presented by the American Society for Industrial Security. To be held in Arlington, Va. Fee: \$305 (ASIS members); \$395 (non-members).

30-Nov. 1. **Body Movement in the Interview/Interrogation Process.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del.

30-Nov. 3. **Police Traffic Radar Instructor.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Phoenix. Fee: \$375.

30-Nov. 3. **Terrorism: Prevention, Planning & Preparing.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$345.

30-Nov. 3. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction II.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

NOVEMBER

1-3. **Allocation & Deployment of Police Personnel.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

1-3. **Managing Field Training Officer Programs.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$360.

1-3. **Narcotics Corruption: Prevention & Control in Law Enforcement Agencies.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

1-3. **K-9 Handler Officer Survival.** Presented by Executec International Corp. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$275.

2-3. **Supervisory Principles within Communication Centers.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del.

2-5. **Workshop for Recently Appointed Chiefs.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in

Tucson, Ariz. Fee: \$400 (IACP members); \$450 (non-members).

3. **Pursuit Driving Update: Litigation, Liability & Policy.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$95 (SLEI members); \$120 (non-members).

5-7. **Street Survival '89.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Savannah, Ga. Fee: \$125 (all three days); \$95 (first two days only); \$65 (third day only).

6-8. **Supervision/Management of Drug Investigations.** Presented by the Narcotics Control Technical Assistance Program. To be held in Meriden, Conn. No fee.

6-8. **Police Intelligence/Investigation & the Use of Microcomputers.** Presented by the Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice. To be held in Miami. Fee: \$200.

6-8. **Chemical Weapons Instructors.** Presented by Aero International. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$150.

6-10. **Forensic Art Workshops (Facial Sculpture & Composite Drawing).** Presented by the University of Oklahoma. To be held in Norman, Okla. Fee: \$400 for each workshop.

6-10. **Electronic Surveillance.** Presented by Executec International Corp. Fee: \$900.

6-10. **Selective Drug Traffic Law Enforcement.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

6-10. **Telephone Systems I.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$650.

6-17. **Crime Prevention Technology & Programming.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$580.

7-8. **Kinetic Interview Technique, Level I.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Beaumont, Tex. Fee: \$175.

8-10. **Law Enforcement Sniper/Counter-sniper Development.** Presented by Executec International Corp. Fee: \$375.

9-10. **Kinetic Interview Technique, Level II.**

Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$175.

11-13. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$495.

11-14. **Annual Conference of the Association of Police Planning & Research Officers.** To be held in Scottsdale, Ariz.

13-14. **Public Safety Radio Dispatchers' Seminar.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del.

13-15. **Court Security.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$325.

13-15. **Commander's Course on Hostage Incidents.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

13-15. **Using Microcomputers in Narcotics Investigations.** Presented by the Narcotics Control Technical Assistance Program. To be held in Long Beach, Calif. No fee.

13-15. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Lakewood, Colo. Fee: \$495.

13-15. **Drug Abuse: The Role of Loss & Crime Prevention.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$265.

13-15. **Police Interview & Interrogation.** Presented by the University of Delaware.

13-15. **Police Liability for Policies & Practices.** Presented by Americans for Effective Law Enforcement. To be held in San Francisco. Fee: \$449 (before Oct. 2).

13-16. **VIP Protection.** Presented by Executec International Corp. Fee: \$575.

13-16. **The LSI Course on Scientific Content Analysis.** Presented by the Laboratory for Scientific Interrogation. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$500.

13-17. **Advanced Management College.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Fee: \$675 (SLEI members); \$750 (non-members).

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Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, 5519 N. Cumberland Ave., Airport P.O. Box 66454, Chicago, IL 60666-0454. (312) 763-2800.

Association of Police Planning & Research Officers, Attn: Marcia Simmons, Conference Coordinator, Scottsdale Police Department, 9065 East Via Linda, Scottsdale, AZ 85258. (602) 391-5093.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727. (312) 498-5680.

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Gund Hall, 11075 East Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 368-3308.

Central Texas Council of Governments, Attn: Neth Stokes, Crime Prevention Specialist, Bell County Courthouse East, P.O. Box 729, Belton, TX 76513-0729. (817) 939-1801.

Community Program Innovations, P.O. Box 2066, Danvers, MA 01923. (508) 774-0815.

Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341-2296. (409) 294-1669, 70.

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Narcotics Control Technical Assistance Program, Institute for Law & Justice Inc., 1018 Duke St., Alexandria, VA 22314. 1-800-533-DRUG.

National Association of Traffic Accident Reconstructionists & Investigators, P.O. Box 1208, King of Prussia, PA 19406.

National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6987.

National Criminal Justice Computer Laboratory & Training Center, Attn: Jim Zepp, 555 New Jersey Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20001. (202) 638-4155.

National Intelligence Academy, 1300

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National Rifle Association, c/o Dr. David L. Salmon, NRA Training Counselor, 3310 Candleoak, Spring, TX 77388. (713) 288-9190.

National Victim Center, 307 W. 7th St., Suite 1001, Fort Worth, TX 76102. (817) 877-3355.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, P.O. Box 57350, Boston Park, MA 02157-0350. (617) 239-7033, 34.

John E. Reid & Associates Inc., 260 South Wacker Dr., Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (312) 876-1600.

Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice, Miami-Dade Community College, 11380 N.W. 27th Ave., Miami, FL 33167. (305) 347-1329.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707. (214) 690-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. 1-800-323-4011.

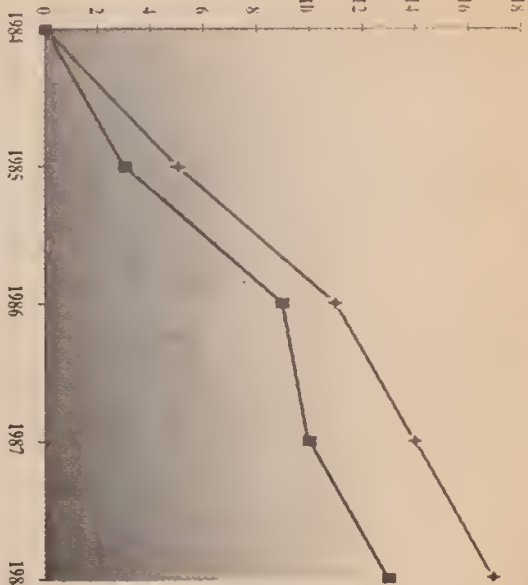
University of Delaware, Attn: Jacob Haber, Law Enforcement Training Program, 2800 Pennsylvania Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806. (302) 573-4487.

University of Oklahoma Continuing Education & Public Service, 1700 Asp Ave., Norman, OK 73037. (405) 325-2248.

Law Enforcement News

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John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY
Law Enforcement News
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New York, NY 10019



Ever upward

The Uniform Crime Reports for 1988 are out, and the news is as bad as one might have surmised: Violent crime, fueled by drugs, is up by 5.5 percent. See Page 3.



Street smarts

When Michael Chitwood, Police Chief of Portland, Maine, talks about the job with his officers, they can bet the rent that he knows very, very well what he's talking about. The gritty, veteran, former street cop talks turkey with LEN, in an interview on Page 9.

Also in this issue:

Zero hour approaches, and hints are starting to circulate about what may be included in drug czar William Bennett's comprehensive drug-control strategy	1
After several years in hibernation, the Police Corps concept is back and about to undergo Congressional scrutiny	1
An "oddball, big-mouth" Seattle cop's racist remarks to a local black official get him bounced from the board of the local police association	3
Forum: A new "space program" is needed for drug offenders; how police can "do a great right by doing a little wrong"	8

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